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KKK (ALABAMA)

**Pulse of the Public**

# Alabaman Says Labor Unions and KKK Equally Guilty in Using Mob Violence

Birmingham, Ala.—In a recent issue you editorialized again on the fact the KKK denies people their rights under the Constitution of the U.S. Yet, in the same issue you report violence toward employes and facilities of a trucking concern which did not bargain with a labor union.

Under your conception of what is right it is all right for members of a labor union to deny people their rights but all wrong when the Ku Klux Klan is guilty.

You can't deny the union is responsible when two members have been arrested in connection with the violence.

It is wrong for any group to deny people their rights just as you are wrong, through deception, of giving the readers only one side of the picture.

J. J. SWEENEY.

*Editor's Note: We have been and continue to be unalterably opposed to mob violence, whether it be prompted by labor unions or any other organized group.*

# Jones Refuses To Involve Bar In Segregation

## Association Leader Rejects Selma Plea To Denounce Councils

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 1 (AP)—Special Judge Walter B. Jones, in his capacity as president of the Alabama Bar Association shrugged off a suggestion today he denounce a Selma attorney's plan for opposing desegregation.

Mobile attorney Vincent F. Kilborn had telegraphed Jones asking that he speak out against a proposed movement to apply economic pressure to Negroes who advocate mingling of the races.

Replying to Kilborn, the bar association president noted segregation is a controversial issue and members of the association are entitled to different viewpoints on it.

". . . . The State Bar Association is always concerned with the rights and privileges of our people," Judge Jones said. "Segregation is a controversial issue in our state today. Those who oppose it are using, as they have the right to do, all legal means within their power, and the forces of such social, political and economic pressures as they are able to mobilize.

**Privilege Of All**

"Those who favor segregatoin likewise will doubtless use all legal, social, political and economic weapons at their disposal in order to hold firm what they conceive to be their individual and community rights. The lawful exercise of those measures is the privilege of all such citizens.

"Neither side to this controversy can expect to be unopposed by counter measures so long as measures taken by either side are within our constitutional framework, no one can rightly complain.

"The bar of the state of Alabama includes all shades of political opinions and sects and races. Those favoring the abolition of segregation have been unhampered by bar association pressures or pronouncement in their political, economic and social movements looking to its abolition.

"Regardless of my feelings with respect to the matters to which you called my attention, I do not feel that I, as president of the bar association am authorized to censor them unless I, as such president, should also take unto myself the right to censor poltiical, social and economic activities looking to the abolition of segregation.

"If, when all facts are at hand it should appear that any unlawful activities exist aiming at depriving any of our citizens of their constitutional and statutory rights, they have adequate remedies in our state and federal courts, and will find those courts open to hear their complaints, and members of the Alabama bar ready to assert and defend the rights of our citizens."

The Selma attorney, whose name was not disclosed, had suggested economic sanctions be applied to keep Alabama's present segregation system. He made his proposal in connection with an organizational meeting of a White Citizens Council in Dallas County last Monday night.

Similar organizations have been established in Mississippi and are being organized in several other Alabama counties.

Councils organized—

# State bar urged to oppose Negro economic pressure

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 29—(AP)—Public condemnation of a movement to apply economic pressure to Negroes who advocate desegregation was urged on the eve of the first open meeting of the campaign in Alabama tonight.

Vincent F. Kilborn, a Mobile attorney, yesterday telegraphed Judge Walter B. Jones, president of the Alabama Bar Assn., urging him to denounce the movement "in the name of the bar."

Citizens councils patterned after the recently formed Mississippi organizations already have been organized in Dallas, Perry and Hale Counties of Alabama, according to a Dallas spokesman. Another is to be organized in Marengo tonight, he added.

THE DALLAS COUNTY council will hold a rally to which white men only will be admitted tonight.

"The bar of Alabama," said Kilborn, "sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and our state, and to abide (by) the code of ethics your illustrious fathers first formulated, will be wanting in basic Christian duty toward our neighbors if we do not take the lead in crushing such movements as this.

"Most of us favor segregation, but we are unalterably against such movements as this plan to deny work, credit and basic human needs simply because some Negro exercises his right to advocate peaceably what he thinks ought to be done.

"WE MAY DISAGREE, but we must defend his right to think and speak as his own conscience dictates."

The Dallas spokesman is a Selma attorney who asked that his name be withheld until tonight.

He said the council intends "to make it difficult, if not impossible for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage."

# Pro-segregation publication is banned by Postoffice Dept.

Press Birmingham, Ala.
10/28/54

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—(AP)—The Postoffice Department said today its solicitor has ruled "unmailable" a publication of the "American Confederate Army."

The publication involved, a department spokesman said, is "American Confederate Unity."

It was banned by the solicitor on a ruling that parts of it "tend to incite murder or assassination" in violation of postal laws.

The spokesman said information available indicated that the organization has home offices at Moss Point, Miss., and Tallahassee, Fla.

He said a copy of the publication was noted by the postoffice at Pascagoula and sumbitted to the department's solicitor for a ruling.

The publication, he said, was devoted to a defense of segregation and contained statements which the solicitor found would "tend to incite murder or assassination."

The ruling, he said, has been forwarded to the postoffice at Pascagoula and will hold for other postoffices.

He also said the matter is under study by the postoffice inspection service to determine if there should be any further action.

# Race-Baiting Paper Banned From Mails

Call Sun. 10-31-54
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANPA) — In addition to banning from the mails the "American confederate Unity," the Post Office Department disclosed Friday that it has referred the publication to the Department of Justice for a determination of whether any federal criminal statues are violated.

A spokesman said the Chief Post Office Inspector also is conducting an investigation of the use of the mails by the "American Confederate Army" ("For White Christians only"), which mailed the "American Confederate Unity" in Moss Point, Mississippi.

The Solicitor of the Post Office Department, Judge Abe McGregor Goff, banned the publication from the mails on his ruling that parts of it tend "to incite murder or assassination" in violation of a postal law which makes such matter unmailable.

The postmaster at Pascagoula, Mississippi, noticed a copy of the publication in the mails and submitted it to the Post Office Department for a ruling.

The publication listed as officers, Frank Cunningham, lieutenant general, Moss Point, Mississippi, and Bill Hendrix, adjutant general, Tallahassee, Florida.

It described Hendrix as "one time national head of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." The publication itself was devoted to a diatribe on racial segregation and contained the following statements:

"It is now time to load your gun and get into this mongrelization fight as an individual...

"As individuals we can win this fight in the South. We must educate every person of the South what he or she can do as individuals.

"Do your part as an individual, loan your own gun and protect your own family, and don't vote for a vote lover who will stoop to mixing the races...

"...Some Negroes of the N.A.A.C.P. seem to think that they can now rape and kill white people at will, and that they have the protection of the Federal Government, this is not so, they only have the protection of the mogrelizers of the Federal Government who would rape and plunder for the negro vote, you still have your constitutional right of protecting what is yours, load your gun and if you're bothered shoot to kill, there is not a jury in the south that would convict you. Do Not Go Out in any gang, anything you do, do it as an individual...if to kill.

"The above may sound harsh, but if you wait till your wife and daughter are raped and you are under the lash of the communist mogrelizers who put this law over, it will be too late."

These statements were regarded by Solicitor Goof as "being of a character tending to incite murder of assassination."

The ruling of the Solicitor has been forwarded to the postmaster at Pascagoula and will hold for other post offices.

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AMERICAN STATES' RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.

# New 'hate group' forms in Alabam'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—Asserting that in "many legal cases and by Federal legislation those types of segregation have been shockingly successful," a new organization known as the "American States' Rights Association, Inc.," has moved on the scene in Alabama.

Listed among its officers are names identified with insurance, business, real estate, politics, and "white supremacy" groups.

Olin H. Horton, president of the group, is listed as clerk of the Employers Insurance Co., William W. Walker, vice-president, Walker Drug co., and Louise Reese, Reese-King Realty co. and president, Louise Reese and co.

The ASRA says that it aims to work "to maintain segregation of the races, to aid the fight against FEPC, to further good race relationism to keep communistic propaganda out of our schools and to preserve states' rights."

*Hate Mail Floods Georgia*

# Group Assails Jews, Negroes in Atlanta

Courier P. 1

ATLANTA, Ga. — Insidious anti-Jewish, anti-Negro literature filled the mails from an Atlanta post office box address last week.

**The literature went out over the name of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, P. O. Box 48, Atlanta, Ga., Edward R. Fields, Chief Secretary.**

Based on the similar philosophies of Hitler and the Nazi party, the hate material cited a rally for Dec. 4 at Hamilton County Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Date 12-18-54

**UNDER THE** exhortation of "Save the White Race," the literature accuses the Jews of a "plan of race-mixing," and calls for destruction of communism.

**"Free America From the Jews," one piece of the literature, appeals to "white Christian Americans." It states:**

Anti-Jewism is a leading Christian virtue and an essention American virtue. Our party believes in anti-Jewism. Anti-Jewism says that America rightfully belongs to us Americans, not to the Jews; Jewdevils have no place in a Christian country.

"Since the Jews now have a country of their own, let them go to it. Our party demands that the American Government expel the Jews to Palestine and confiscate their ill-gotten wealth for the benefit of the American people. When the Jews are gone, we Americans will own rich America.

* * *

**"THE JEWS** have our money and we want it back. When we get it back we will then enjoy a genuine and lasting prosperity, with plenty for all.

"Why should Americans suffer poverty in a rich land of plenty, while the hoggish Jews wallow in luxury? And why should we Americans go hungry while the greedy Jews hoard our dollars? All fair-minded people know that it is not right for the Jews to have a monoply of our money and wealth.

"We will abolish Jewish monopoly so that every young American will have an opportunity to earn a fortune or decent living in this bountiful land of ours. Money, gold, businesses and property that the Jews unrighteously possess will be legally taken by the United States Government and given to us. The Jews have too much money; but soon it will be ours.

"If you are a white Christian American and desire to serve Christianity and America by joining our patriotic party, sign, enclose and mail to the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, Edward R. Fields, Chief Secretary, P. O. Box 48, Atlanta, Ga. Information will then be sent telling how to apply for membership. No cowards wanted."

* * *

**THE LITERATURE** appeals further:

"Do you want your children to go to school with Negroes? If so, they will eat together with them in the school cafeterias and use the same rest rooms.

**"Do you want your children to dance with Negroes at school dances? Do you want your grandchildren to be part Negro? Do you want Negro school teachers to teach your children? Would you let your daughter date a Negro classmate? If you love the white race and your own children, you will never let such terrible things happen.**

"You can save racial segregation. You can preserve the white race. Join and elect the Christian Anti-Jewish party to power and your children will never have to go to school with Negroes.

* * *

**"OUR PARTY** will solve America's racial problem in a strictly legal way—and in fairness to both races. Elect enough of our candidates to public office and we will enact a law or constitutional amendment that will give the Negroes a rich and prosperous country of their own in America.

**"We will also change the law so that the Supreme Court will be elected by the people or by Congress. We will then elect a court that will rule for separation of the races."**

Among other things, the so-called Christian Anti-Jewish party accuses all major Jewish organizations as being against segregation.

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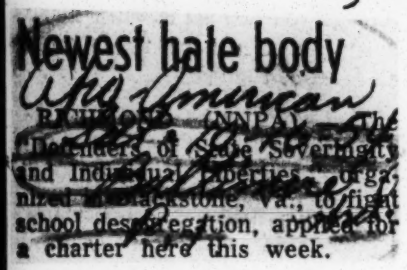
DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVERINGITY
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA



Newest hate body

RICHMOND (ANNPA) — The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, organized at Blackstone, Va., to fight school desegregation, applied for a charter here this week.

# New type of anti-Negro movement—using boycott methods—begun in South

BY BEM PRICE, Associated Press writer

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 20—A new type of anti-Negro vigilante movement—using boycotts instead of bullwhips—has arisen in at least one state in the South.

And in the wake of last Spring's Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, new organizations have appeared elsewhere in Dixie to sound the call for "preservation of our Southern heritage," the old rallying cry of the Ku Klux Klan. At present these various groups operate independently of one another. Most are weak, capable of drawing crowds of only several hundred even when appealing for mass protest meetings. But two of them exhibit considerable vigor and have some powerful backing.

## Two strongest

THE TWO WITH MUSCLE are the American States Rights Assn., headquartered in Birmingham, Ala., and a network of citizens councils in Mississippi. It is the citizens councils which have advocated, and apparently already put in use, the idea of substituting economic pressure for physical force, the traditional weapon of the Klan.

Citizens councils have been organized in 22 of Mississippi's 82 counties and are spreading. Their purpose is to apply economic pressures to "troublemakers" who would upset the "Southern way of life." A "troublemaker" is anyone who advocates compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

The ire of the councils is directed against "outside agitators" in general and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in particular. The only organized opposition to the movement, and hence its chief target, is the handful of NAACP members inside Mississippi. Dr. Emmett J. Stringer, a Columbus, Miss., dentist, is state president for the NAACP.

**STRINGER SAYS he believes** there has been some action on the part of the councils.

"We had a branch president, a merchant, who had to give up. A group of white men drove up to his store and told him to get in the car. He did and they took him to his bank and there were the banker, his wholesaler, and other people who gave him credit. They told him they would give him no more . . . he had to give up, go bankrupt or get out."

The dentist also told of a Negro doctor whose patients were advised not to go to him anymore. The doctor was active in the NAACP.

Stringer, a graduate of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., said he had reports from one area that the public utility services of any Negro leader who became even one day in arrears on his bills were cut off abruptly.

"As for me," Stringer said, "I can't get credit anywhere in Mississippi, and I'm just getting started too."

## Out in open

AFTER EXISTENCE of the semi-secret councils first was reported by The Associated Press in late Summer, the Mississippi assembly representative from Sunflower County, Mrs. Wilma B. Sledge, issued what she called a "clarifying statement" about the organization.

She announced that the councils "are a widespread group composed of reliable white male citizens who believe that segregation is not discrimination and are organized for the sole purpose of maintaining segregation."

She added: "They do not and will not advocate violence in any form."

## One name . . .

WHILE THE councils propose to fight the court's decision by legal means, there are undercurrents which suggest violence would be tolerated if necessary to "keep the Negro in his place."

The movement is backed by some of the state's leading citizens—bankers, politicians, druggists, lawyers, planters, merchants and newspapermen.

At a meeting Oct. 12 at Winona a state organization of the councils was set up with Robert B. Patterson, a Holly Ridge planter and former college football star, as executive secretary.

Patterson is the only official whose name has been made public. He plans to establish a permanent office in Winona this month.

Ostensibly membership in the councils is not secret and apparently is well known in various local communities.

A stranger, however, who makes inquiries as to membership, even though a Southerner himself, is met with open hostility, suspicion or a plea of ignorance.

The first Citizens Council was organized in Sunflower County's seat, the town of Indianola.

A reliable source there said it began with a meeting of five or six men in a private home. Among those present were Patterson and Herman Moore, head of the Indianola Bank.

## 'Black Monday'

THE PLAN for the council reportedly was drawn from the book, "Black Monday" by Circuit Judge Tom P. Brady of Brookhaven, in which the theory of economic pressures is advanced. (Black Monday is the designation given by some to May 17, the day the Supreme Court decision was announced.)

Moore subsequently became chairman of the Indianola council. The minutes of the first meeting were duplicated and distributed throughout the state to a carefully selected mailing list.

According to the minutes, Arthur J. Clark Jr., an attorney, explained:

"It is the thought of our group that the solution to this problem may become easier if various agitators and the like could be removed from the communities in which they now operate. We propose to accomplish this through the careful application of economic pressures. . . ."

The remarks also were tape recorded and distributed to an even more carefully selected group.

With the original account of the Indianola meeting went a statement urging members to read certain publications. The bulk of them, while anti-Negro, are also anti-Semitic.

The statement noted that "some of these groups are anti-Semitic; however, all religious groups including the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish have been pushing the anti-segregation issue and it is time for all of us to speak out for segregation of the races regardless of race or creed."

## Patterson talks

IN ANOTHER mailing from Indianola Oct. 15, the point was made:

"Unless we organize, the Negro leaders will continue to exert pressure until violence breaks out and then, regardless of how you feel, you will be drawn into the conflict for the issue will be black against white."

Moore refused an interview at Indianola.

Patterson was interviewed at the St. Rest Plantation of the Holly Ridge Planting Company. A big man with red hair and pale blue eyes, he was All-Southwest end in 1942 at Mississippi State.

At first hostile and reluctant to say anything, he finally replied to some questions.

"As long as there is no integration," he said, "there will be no trouble. We sincerely mean every word. We have the interest of the Negro at heart as much as our own. A lot of people will never understand that. We don't expect them to understand.

"I am living here on a plantation with 35 Negro families. We never have any trouble and we are getting along fine."

Patterson said that when the Negroes were sick they came to him for free medical attention, or when they got in trouble or just needed help generally."

## Blame Reds

THE 35 NEGRO families are mostly cotton pickers living in shacks without plumbing or running water. They begin work in the fields before they are 7 and seldom get beyond second or third grade in school.

"Communists," said Patterson, "are trying to make us integrate, weaken us and destroy us."

Mississippi state officials are firmly committed to fight integration of the state's schools. The Legislature has approved a proposed constitutional amendment permitting abolition of the public school system. This would pave the way for the state to turn over schools to "private" operators who could continue segregation. The proposition will be voted on in a special election Dec. 21.

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman has asked every white member of the State Bar Assn. to accept appointment as a special assistant to defend school officials in segregation suits. In an interview, he said he had received 1200 favorable replies from "all but two or three of the practicing active members."

## Conspiracy?

WHEN ASKED whether operation of the citizens councils might violate the conspiracy sections of the civil rights section of federal law, Coleman replied:

"Frankly, I don't know. They'd have to be indicted by a Mississippi Grand Jury and tried before a Mississippi petit jury, and it would not take long to see that justice was done."

## Alabama group

THE OTHER large and apparently well organized private group fighting segregation, the American States' Rights Assn., was incorporated in Alabama last February.

There were 600 names on the list of incorporates, including a substantial number of prominent and wealthy people. The ASRA twice has taken quarter page ads in all the state's daily and 40 of the weekly newspapers. It puts on broadcasts twice a day, five days a week over Radio Station WILD in Birmingham.

The two leading figures in the formation f ASRA have been Olen H. Horton, personnel manager for the Employers Insurance Co. of Birmingham, and his Boss, William H. Hoover, board chairman and president. Asked how the ASRA planned to combat school integration, Hoover answered, "what we are going to have to do is abolish the public schools and set them up as private and take a hundred years to pay for them."

## Talk of Africa

HOOVER ALSO observed, "it may be that a hundred million white people will have to get together and send 15 million Negroes back to Africa."

Horton, ASRA president, said: "We want to protect our schools against subversive teachings. The Girl Scouts published a handbook with a lot of stuff on the United Nations that we didn't approve of. We got information to the local Girl Scouts, and they adopted a resolution condemning the national council."

He said his association had worked successfully to have one school teacher fired for "subversive teaching" (chiefly UN) and expected to have another dismissed shortly.

"We found a book in a school library," he added "that we thought was subversive and had to have that removed."

Membership in the ASRA is $25 for a regular, voting membership and $1 for an associate, non-voting membership.

Horton said the organization's mailing list had 5000 names and "goes right down to the grass roots."

## Bowles group

MOST PUBLICIZED of the anti-integration organizations is the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People headed by Bryant W. Bowles of Arlington, Va.

Bowles founded the NAAWP in Washington last Summer after incorporating in Delaware.

A Marine reservist Bowles says the group he heads is opposed to integration and will fight it out by any legal means.

Bowles appeared on the fringes of the school strikes in Milford, Baltimore and Washington, though he never was connected directly with instigation of the disorders. Mostly he sought paying recruits for his movement and lent verbal support to the pro-segregation forces.

Bowles was arrested in Washington Oct. 27 on charges of assault brought by a Negro postman. He also has been charged with issuing a worthless check against the NAAWP account and two charges of conspiracy to violate the school laws of Delaware.

## In other states

SCATTERED through the South, mostly in Georgia and Florida, are other organizations. Among them are the "white brotherhood" in Florida, headed by Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee, former self-styled grand dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; the "National Assn. for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People" at Griffin, Ga., among whose leaders is Dr. Marvin Head, former kleagle of the Klan unit at Griffin; the "National Assn. for the Preservation of the White Race" at Augusta, Ga., whose president was a former Klan member; "Florida States Rights, Inc.," chartered in Dade County (Miami); "The Southerners," at Mobile, Ala., and perhaps a half a dozen others.

## Will they grow?

THERE IS NO indication of the strength of these organizations save that none which has announced mass meetings has been able to attract over a few hundred people.

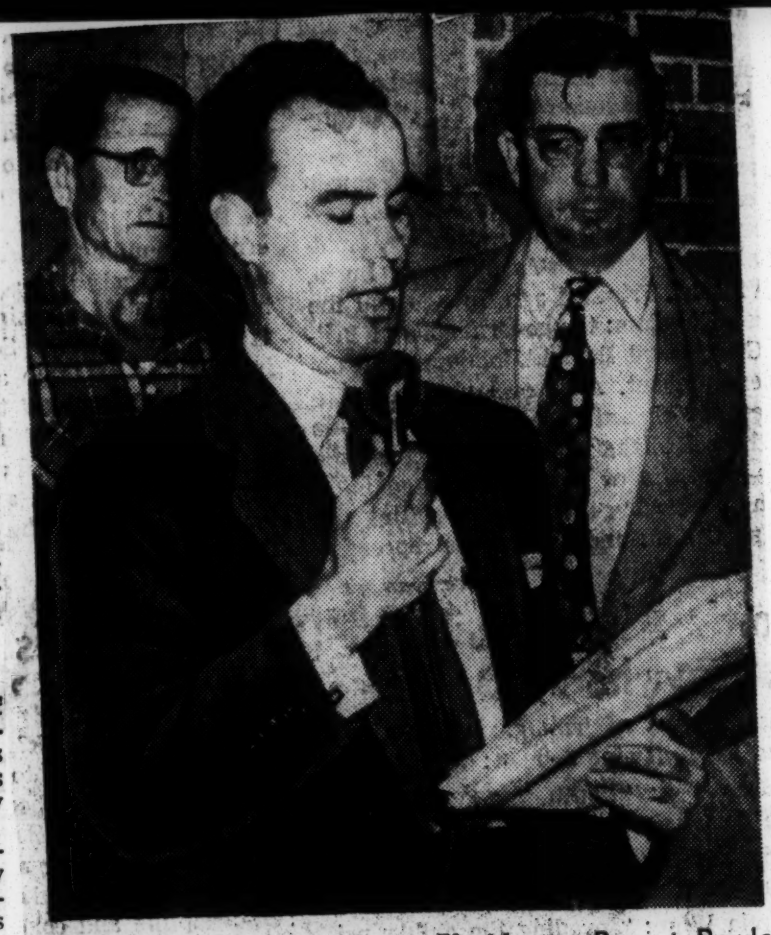
No one can predict with certainty whether they will grow stronger or find their momentum slipping away in the months ahead. But if there is violence in the South over attempts at integration, it is likely these groups will find themselves involved.

Stringer, the Mississippi NAACP head, does not believe there will be violence in his state. Dr. A. H. McCoy, a Jackson Negro dentist also active in the NAACP, has a different opinion. Asked what would happen if integration came about, he said:

"In Jackson where there is more intelligence and education, I don't think there will be much trouble but in the rurals where all they've heard is Bilbo-type talk and where they can barely read and write—many whites, too, I mean—there may be trouble.

"When they integrate they might as well have federal agents around—the local law enforcement officers won't protect the Negro. There is danger these citizens councils may whip up sentiment among the less desirable elements.

"If there is violence," he continued, "the white people are going to shed blood, too. You know a man sometimes will let you push him around, but you start monkeying with his children and he forgets about the hereafter."



**Desegregation foe speaks in Florida** — Bryant Bowles (center), president of National Association for Advancement of White People, is shown urging a Tavares, Fla., audience to "organize for strength" to maintain segregation. Listening are Carl Averitt (left), a NAACP official, and Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall, strong Bowles supporter. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

# Vigilante Groups Emerge In South

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss.—(A N P)—For nearly every constructive plan advanced by Negroes and liberal whites to advance desegregation, a new anti-Negro vigilante group springs up in the Southland.

Most prominent and publicized has been the National Association for the Advancement of White People, headed by Bryant W. Bowles, a man who seems to have an affinity for scrapes with the law.

Next more prominent are the Citizens Councils of Mississippi, which are located in 22 of the state's 82 counties.

Scattered throughout the rest of the South are other organizations.

A truculent group is American States Rights Association, incorporated in Alabama. President William H. Hoover summed up the organization's purpose inadvertently when he observed "that it may be that a hundred million white people will have to get together and send 15,000,000 Negroes back to Africa."

The remaining organizations are also for the most part located in the deep South. The White Brotherhood of Florida is headed by a former self-styled grand dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the white people, headed by a former kleagle, holds out in Griffin, Ga. In Dade county (Miami), Fla., there is the "Florida States Rights Inc." and in Mobile, Ala. "The Southerners."

# New Type Of Anti-Negro Vigilante Movement Reported Picking Up Strength In Mississippi

Editor's Note — The South is now witnessing the birth of a new crop of anti-Negro groups unlike anything seen since the post-World War II revival of the Ku Klux Klan. To get the facts, an AP reporter spent two weeks in the region, talking with state officials and officers of organizations both for and against integration. Here is his story:

By BEM PRICE

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**Two With Muscle**

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**Action Of Councils**

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Moore subsequently became chairman of the Indianola council. The minutes of the first meeting were duplicated and distributed throughout the state to a carefully selected mailing list.

According to the minutes, Arthur J. Clark Jr., an attorney, explained:

"It is the thought of our group that the solution to this problem may become easier if various agitators and the like could be removed from the communities in which they now operate. We propose to accomplish this through the careful application of economic pressures."

**Tape Recorded**

The remarks also were tape recorded and distributed to an even more carefully selected group.

With the original account of the Indianola meeting went a statement urging members to read certain publications. The bulk of them, while anti-Negro, are also anti-semitic.

The statement noted that "some of these groups are anti-semitic; however, all religious groups including the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish have been pushing the anti-segregation issue and it is time for all of us to speak out for segregation of the races regardless of race or creed."

In another mailing from Indianola Oct. 15, the point was made:

"Unless we organize, the Negro leaders will continue to exert pressure until violence breaks out and then, regardless of how you feel, you will be drawn into the conflict for the issue will be black against white."

**Refuses An Interview**

Moore refused an interview at Indianola.

Patterson was interviewed at the St. Rest Plantation of the Holly Ridge Planting Co. A big man with red hair and pale blue eyes, he was all-Southeast end in 1942 at Mississippi State.

At first hostile and reluctant to say anything, he finally replied to some questions.

"As long as there is no integration," he said, "there will be no trouble. We sincerely mean every word. We have the interest of the Negro at heart as much as our own. A lot of people will never understand that. We don't expect them to understand.

"I am living here on a plantation with 35 Negro families. We never have any trouble and we are getting along fine."

Patterson said that when the Negroes were sick they came to him for free medical attention, or when they got in trouble or just "needed help generally."

The 35 Negro families are mostly cotton pickers living in shacks without plumbing or running water. They begin work in the fields before they are 7 and seldom get beyond second or third grade in school.

"Communists," said Patterson, "are trying to make us integrate, weaken us and destroy us."

**To Fight Intergration**

Mississippi state officials are frimly committed to fight integration of the state's schools. The Legislature has approved a proposed constitutional amendment permitting abolition of the public school system. This would pave the way for the state to turn over schools to "private" operators who could continue segregation. The proposition will be voted on in a special election Dec. 21.

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman has asked every white member of the State Bar Assn. to accept appointment as a special assistant to defend school officials in segregation suits. In an interview, he said he has received over 1,200 favorable replies from "all but two or three of the practicing active members."

When asked whether operation of the Citizens Councils might violate the conspiracy sections of the civil rights section of federal law, Coleman replied:

**Tried By Jury**

"Frankly, I don't know. They'd have to be indicted by a Mississippi grand jury and tried before a Mississippi petit jury, and it would not take long to see that justice was done."

The other large and apparently well organized private group fighting segregation, the American States Rights Assn., was incorporated in Alabama last February.

There were 600 names on the list of incorporators, including a substantial number of prominent and wealthy people. The ASRA twice has taken quarter-page ads in all the state's daily and 40 of the weekly newspapers. It puts on broadcasts twice a day, five days a week over radio station WILD in Birmingham.

**Two Leading Figures**

The two leading figures in the formation of ASRA have been Olin H .Horton, personnel manager for the Employers Insurance Co. of Birmingham, and his boss, William H. Hoover, board chairman and president. Asked how the ASRA planned to combat school integration, Hoover answered, "What we are going to have to do is to abolish the public schools and set them up as private and take a hundred years to pay for them."

Hoover also observed, "It may be that a hundred million white people will have to get together and send 15 million Negroes back to Africa."

Membership in the ASRA is $25 for a regular, voting membership and $1 for an associate, nonvoting membership.

Bowles founded the NAAWP in Washington last summer after incorporating in Delaware.

**A Marine reservist Bowles says**

the group he heads is opposed to integration and will fight it out by any legal means.

Bowles appeared on the fringes of the school strikes in Milford, Baltimore and Washington, though he never was connected directly with instigation of the disorders. Mostly he sought paying recruits

**5,000 Names**

Horton said the organization's mailing list had 5,000 names and "goes right down to the grass roots."

Most publicized of the anti-integration organizations is the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People headed by Bryant W. Bowles of Arlington, Va.

Scattered through the South, mostly in Georgia and Florida, are other organizations. Among them are the "White Brotherhood" in Florida, headed by Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee, former self-styled grand dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; the "National Assn. for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People" at Griffin, Ga., among whose leaders is Dr. Marvin Head. former kleagle

for his movement and lent verbal support to the prosegregation forces.

**Bowles Arrested**

Bowles was arrested in Washington Oct. 27 on charges of assault brought by a Negro postman. He also has been charged with issuing a worthless check against the NAAWP account and two charges of conspiracy to violate the school laws of Delaware.

of the Klan unit at Griffin; the "National Assn. for the Preservation of the White Race" at Augusta, Ga., whose president was a former Klan member; "Florida States Rights, Inc.," chartered in Dade County (Miami); "The Southerners," at Mobile, Ala., and perhaps half a dozen others.

**No Indication Of Strength**

There is no indication of the strength of these organizations save that none which has announced mass meetings has been able to attract over a few hundred people.

No one can predict with certainty whether they will grow stronger or find their momentum slipping away in the months ahead. But if there is violence in the South over attempts at integration, it is likely these groups will find themselves involved.

Stringer, the Mississippi NAACP head, does not believe there will be violence in his state. Dr. A. H. McCoy, a Jackson Negro dentist also active in the NAACP, has a different opinion. Asked what would happen if integration came about, he said:

**Bilbo-Ttype Talk**

"In Jackson where there is more intelligence and education, I don't think there will be much trouble but in the rurals where all they've heard is Bilbo-type talk and where they can barely read and write—many whites, too, I mean—there may be trouble.

"When they integrate they might as well have federal agents around—the local law enforcement officers won't protect the Negro. There is danger these Citizens Councils may whip up sentiment among the less desirable elements.

"If there is violence," he continued, "the white people are going to shed blood, too. You know a man sometimes will let you push him around, but you start monkeying with his children and he forgets about the hereafter."

# Stephenson Is Paroled By Indiana

## Ex-Klan Leader Served 25 Years

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. [illegible] (AP).—D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana Ku-Klux Klan grand dragon who used to boast "I am the law in Indiana," was granted a parole today after serving more than twenty-five years of a life sentence for murder. The state prison parole board voted to give Stephenson his freedom in a 3-to-2 split decision.

The sixty-two-year-old gray-haired former wealthy Klansman was sentenced to life in prison for the rape-murder of an Indiana State House secretary, Madge Oberholtzer, twenty-nine years ago. The girl died after swallowing poison, but doctors testified at Stephenson's trial that she would have succumbed from wounds suffered in a vicious sexual attack.

**Violated Parole**

Stephenson was paroled once before in 1950 but violated his parole by disappearing from a job he had taken in Illinois. He was found at Minneapolis in November of that year and was returned to the state prison here.

Corrections Commissioner Arthur Campbell said Stephenson would not actually be freed for thirty days. Commissioner Campbell said he would have to submit a parole program, showing a sponsor and a job, and have it approved.

Gifted with a silver tongue, Stephenson became so powerful in the 1920s that he broke away from the national klan and set up his own dynasty in Indiana. He acquired a home in Indianapolis, bought a yacht and a fleet of automobiles and his proud boast was that "I am the law in Indiana."

**Accused Politicians**

When he went to prison for murder, Stephenson exhausted clemency from then Gov. [illegible] but didn't get it [illegible] he was a "political prisoner" put behind bars because he had damning evidence against politicians who had helped him move to power.

Three grand juries subsequently investigated his charges and one resulted in an indictment against Gov. Jackson on charges of conspiring to bribe his predecessor, Gov. Warren T. McCray.

Stephenson never rested behind bars, planning and carrying out himself more than fifty legal moves designed to gain freedom. Finally in 1950 then Gov. Harry F. Schricker commuted his life sentence, making him eligible for parole.

Herald Tribune—United Press

D. C. Stephenson, several years ago.

dom, received [illegible] of his parole from the Indiana State Prison Parole Board yesterday.

Stephenson, who studied law in prison and prepared some of his own bids for release, first was paroled in March, 1920.

The condition of his first parole was that he go to Tulsa, Okla., to live with a daughter. This was amended to let him work in Illinois. He disappeared from Illinois and was found later working as a printer under an assumed name in a suburb of Minneapolis. Ten years was added to his sentence for parole violation.

He originally was sentenced in the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, an employe in the statehouse at Indianapolis.

The Parole Board yesterday gave Stephenson another chance by a 3-2 vote and warned that any violation of this parole would mean a return to prison for life.

# Former Klan leader gets 'final' parole

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 2[illegible] —(AP)—D. C. Stephenson, the grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana in the 1920s who has spent most of three decades in prison for second degree murder, has been granted his second and "last-time" parole.

Stephenson, who is 60 [illegible] who has made more than 50 legal maneuvers in a long fight for free-

# Klan Cross Warns Vet Who Offered Doomed Man Aid

**LOS ANGELES — A 44-year-old veteran, father of four children, had a fiery cross burned on the lawn of his home last week after he had volunteered to come to the legal assistance of 26-year-old Alton Clifton Poret doomed to execution in New Orleans for the alleged rape of a white woman.**

Nelson W. Soll, a wholesale meat distributor, called in Los Angeles police on the case after his nine-year old son discovered the charred remains of the symbol of terror on the front lawn.

Although Soll's family was placed under police protection, the vet said he had no intention of being scared off from his efforts to aid Poret, a former resident of Los Angeles. "This makes me madder than hell," was Soll's comment.

Two weeks ago Poret had an ad placed in the Los Angeles Daily News appealing for help on his conviction on the rape charge. He had been identified as one of two Negro men who had allegedly robbed a white man and raped his companion, a white woman.

Poret based his plea of innocence on the claims of the woman that she had identified him by the light of the moon. Poret said that according to a weather bureau report for that date, it was one of the foggiest on record and it was impossible to identify anyone by moonlight.

After reading the ad, Soll sent a telegram to Poret asking for a transcript of the trial which took place on Feb. 24, 1953. He said that 10 lawyers had volunteered to lend their services in the case. In addition, Soll has received numerous offers of help from people in all walks of life.

Poret says that he is without funds to fight his conviction. He lived in Los Angeles from 1947 to 1950 and said he was sent to prison in Ripley, Tenn., in May, 1951 on a gambling charge. When he was released in Oct. 1952, he was picked up and extradited to Louisiana on the charge about which he said he knew nothing.

Soll says he has had no reply yet from Poret, but he intends to find out why he is being silenced and if it can be established that he is innocent, he is prepared to use his funds and his influence to free him.

# Fla. Mortician Threatened By Burning Cross

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Police last Monday investigated the burning of a wooden cross wrapped with gasoline-soaked linen on the lawn of a Negro undertaker's home here.

The cross was laid flat on the ground and set afire early Monday. The undertaker, Leroy Mitzell, is a cousin of Dr. Von D. Mitzell, representative of the NAACP here.

Police Chief Roland R. Kelly said the cross may have been intended for Dr. Mizell rather than the undertaker and "it is possible that Negroes themselves may have been responsible for burning the cross."

The incident came two days after a group of Negroes went surf bathing on Fort Lauderdale Beach, previously used only by white persons. It was not known if the two incidents were connected.

# Cross burns in Florida

## Blaze set in yard of liberal editor

MOUNT DORA, Fla. — They burned another cross down here, recently. This time, it blazed in the front yard of a white woman editor's home.

General opinion is that it was the work of some die-hards who resented Mrs. Mabel Norris Reese, editor of the Mount Dora Topic, publishing articles in support of the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

In addition to an editorial urging carrying out of the decision smoothly, the Topic carried stories of cross burnings in colored neighborhoods and a comment on a proposed branch of "The National Association for the Advancement of White People."

Shortly thereafter, the cross burned in the editor's front yard. Didn't burn long however—a rain rainstorm put it out.

## *Klan to Distribute Petitions in Florida*

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP).—W. J. Griffin, Grand Dragon of the Association of the Florida Ku Klux Klan, said he has asked Klan district leaders (Titans) throughout the State to help distribute petitions against school desegregation in Florida.

Griffin said the movement began under sponsorship of other organizations, but after it became known the petitions were being circulated both lansmen and non-Klansmen urged that the Klan take part.

Last week he reported there were 50,000 signatures to the petitions. He did not disclose any new figures yesterday.

# Integration Foe Former Klansman

Talmadge Luttrell, one of the speakers at a meeting here of Florida States Rights, Inc., Thursday, was secretary of the John B. Gordan klavern of the Ku Klux Klan in Hialeah until four years ago.

"Florida States Rights, Inc., has absolutely no connection with the klan," Luttrell, who lives at 531 E. 57th st., Hialeah, said Saturday. "I'm the only member in the organization who has been a Klan member."

**About 100 persons heard speakers for the newly-formed organization Thursday night charge that attempts to end school segregation were "Communist-inspired."**

W. Hayden Hamilton, president of the group, made the same charge about a meeting Wednesday night in the First Unitarian Church at which Attorney John B. Orr spoke.

The Rev. Eugene Pickett, assistant minister of the church, said Saturday the Communist charge is "utterly ridiculous."

**"The meeting to which Mr. Hamilton referred as Communist-inspired was one of the weekly Miami Community Forum programs of which I have been moderator and program director for two and a half year," he said.**

"The type of criticism which is sometimes directed against the forum in the name of democracy and of which this recent statement is an example, tends to indicate a lack of understanding of the democratic process."

# *NINE FOUND GUILTY IN KLAN FLOGGINGS*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3 (UP)—Nine former members of the crumbled Ku Klux Klan in the Carolinas were found guilty today of violating the Lindbergh kidnaping law by taking a flogging victim across a state line.

Although the law provides a maximum penalty of death, Federal Judge Don Gilliam of Tarboro, N. C., gave each a suspended sentence of eighten months. All were placed on good behavior for two years.

Four defendants also were fined.

A total of fifteen men were arrested and charged with taking Christine Rogers and her brother, Ernest Barfield Rogers, from their Lake View, S. C., homes into Robeson County, N. C., for a flogging the night of Nov. 16, 1951. A grand jury refused to indict one of those arrested. Two others have died.

Of those found guilty today, Judge Gilliam said "these men are not real criminals." But he added "they should not have taken the law into their own hands."

Some of the admitted klansmen, testifying as witnesses, said the woman and her brother had been whipped because "of the lives they had been leading." The court heard testimony that the klansmen had sung hymns and prayed for the victims.

Wholesale round-ups by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and state authorities in 1952 broke the once-powerful Klan in the Carolinas border country.

# Cross-Burning In Florida Town

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Police are investigating the burning of a cross in front of the funeral home of LeRoy Mizell.

Police Chief Roland R. Kelley said he thought the cross was intended for the home of Dr. Von Mizell, cousin of the operator of the funeral home. Dr. Mizell, nationally known physician and surgeon, who publishes a weekly, the Florida Spur, has urged a beach for Negroes in this area.

# US Asks New Hearing On KKK Suspects

MIAMI — (INS) — The U. S. government filed motions to rehear charges dismissed Wednesday against five persons accused of lying to a Federal Grand Jury investigating bombings of Negro property in Florida.

Judge George Whitehurst dismissed the indictments Wednesday in Jacksonville. U. S. Attorney E. Davis Fogg said the government contends that the judge's actions were "contrary to the law."

The five persons indicted last June in Miami allegedly were former members of the Ku Klux Klan. All lived in the Central Florida area.

# Klansmen Wearing Red, White And Green Robes

According to several telephone reports, the Ku Klux Klans staged a mammoth open air meeting on Saturday night, March 27 in the Arlington section of Jacksonville, with the Imperial Wizzard presiding. The members of the KKK wore white robes with hoods, and red robes with hoods, with the Imparial Wizzard perched atop a high hill donned in a GREEN Robe accepting the chant and bows of his subjects.

It was said that these hooded monsters are getting ready to march if the anti-segregation bill is passed by the U. S. Supreme Court. Blood may flow, who knows?

What's the difference between a KKK and a Communist? A Communist fights out in the open unmasked, and a KKK fights behind a mask and drags you from your home at night and administers a savage and brutal beating upon the victims..

It is being rumored that a big shot LAWYER is the Imperial Wizzard of the KKK.

## *Ex-Klan Chief Runs for Governor*

Tallahassee, Fla., May 30 (U.P.)— Former Ku Klux Klan leader Bill Hendrix said yesterday that he would run for governor of Florida this year on a platform of white supremacy.

Hendrix, a Tallahassee contractor, said he would run in the November election as an independent.

He said his platform would also call for legalized gambling and elimination of all taxes on homesteads.

Hendrix, who resigned recently as grand dragon of the Klan, said his platform would guarantee that "there will be no Negroes going to white schools or whites going to Negro schools." He said that, if elected, he would recommend that "every Negro who wants to go to white schools be shipped to Minnesota."

## Klansman Hurls "Red" Label At Supreme Court

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fla.—(INS)—The past and present leaders of the Florida Ku Klux Klan Tuesday urged the abolition of the order, so it would not be blamed for any violence resulting from the abolition of segregation in public schools.

C. L. Parker, who recently replaced Bill Hendrix as grand dragon of the Florida Klan, also announced his resignation from the high post.

Said Parker:

"If the Klan continues to operate, any violence taking place in the South will be laid directly to the Klan."

Hendrix, who says he is running for governor of Florida as a write-in candidate on a white supremacy platform, followed Parker's statement by saying:

"The Klan should disband now and not keep some people believing that there is a large Klan organization which is going to stop the mixing of the Negro and the white in schools."

Hendrix labeled the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in schools as "thought up by Karl Marx and the people who put it over are followers of Karl Marx," (the author of the Communist Manifesto in 1848 that set down the basic tenets of Communism.)

## Principal Tears Down Cross In Front Of School

MOUNT DORA, Fla. (ANP) — A cross was burned last week in front of the Mount Dora Negro school. Principal B. O. Lott tore it down and stamped out the flames with his feet.

Two other crosses were reported burned in other parts of the district and another in nearby Eustis.

3 1954

KKK (GEORGIA)

# Legalized Segregation Advocated

## Klan Remnants Build Movement

ATLANTA—(UP)—A group of former Ku Klux Klansmen announced organization Wednesday of a new group called the Brotherhood" pledged to preserve segregation by legal means instead of "killing and violence."

Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee, former grand dragon of one of the several Southern Klan groups said the Klan itself has been disbanded.

**Hendrix said "close to fifty persons from different sections" attended the organization meeting at an Atlanta Hotel.**

He said some came from South Carolina, some from St. Louis" and added one of the members is C. L. Parker, who recently resigned as head of the Klan in Florida.

"We've completely broken up the Klan all over the country," Hendrix said.

"Our new organization, 'the White Brotherhood,' intends to try to educate people on the legal aspects of segregation and non-segregation."

**He said the successor group to the Ku Klux Klan will operate as a "religious group," will have no uniforms and will "try to avoid killing and violence."**

Hendrix once headed the "Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," but he stepped down from his post shortly after a federal jury at Tallahassee convicted him of sending defamatory material through the mails.

He was fined and placed on two years probation after his trial in 1952.

ATLANTA, June 9 (UP)—A group of former Ku Klux Klansmen announced today they had organized a new group called the White Brotherhood, pledged to preserve segregation by legal means that would try to avoid killing and violence.

Bill [illegible] Tallahassee, Fla., former Grand Dragon of one of the several Southern Klan groups, said "close to fifty persons from different sections" attended today's organization meeting at an Atlanta hotel.

# Georgia Whites Organize to Fight Negro Progress

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (ANP) — A new organization was organized here last week designed to fight against full rights for Negroes.

It is the National Association for the Preservation of the White Race, Inc.

One purpose of the organization is to provide legal aid for any white person who becomes involved with a Negro in any type of altercation now or in the future.

F. Frederick Kennedy, judge of the Augusta judicial circuit granted a petition for incorporation.

Named as petitioners were W. A. Danner of Washington, Ga. B. E. Patterson of Appling, J. C. Epps of Gloverville, S. C.; Frank Stow of Gainesville, Ga., and B. Belcher of Albany.

John F. Hardin of Augusta, attorney for the petitioners, said as soon as the groups charter is received from the secretary of state an organizational meeting will be held in Augusta.

# Congressman admits he's ex-Klansman

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Rep. James C. Davis (Dem., Ga.), seeking re-election to a sixth term in Congress, had admitted that he once belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

The question of Mr. Davis' Ku Klux Klan membership was raised in a debate with his opponent, Morris Abram, at a Junior Chamber of Commerce rally here Thursday, after Davis hammered away at Mr. Abram's affiliation with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Davis, whose home is Stone Mountain, Ga., a favorite meeting place of the Klan in the 1920's accuses the ACLU of giving aid to the Communists and opposing the Smith Act which makes it a Federal offense to teach or advocate the forcible overthrow of the Federal Government.

HE ALSO said the ACLU is on record as favoring civil rights legislation.

Mr. Abram countered the Davis charges by pointing out that the ACLU is not listed as subversive by the U.S. attorney general. But Mr. Davis once belonged to the Ku Klux Klan, he charged.

**Davis admitted that he belonged to the Ku Klux Klan when "practically everybody else did." He denied, however, that the attorney general listed the Klan as subversive. He insisted that it is listed only as an organization which "denied constitutional rights to people."**

Mr. Abram replied: "It is a very serious matter for a man to put on a bed sheet and go around scaring people."

Davis declared that the ACLU "is a far more dangerous organization than the Ku Klux Klan ever was."

Mr. Abram is opposing Davis from the Democratic nomination for Congress in Georgia's Fifth District which embraces Fulton (Atlanta) and two rural counties. Nomination is tantamount to election.

# Robed Men Burn Cross by Road

Two dozen robed but bareheaded men who identified themselves as members of the Ku Klux Klan burned a 12-foot cross beside highway 12A near Lithonia Wednesday night.

Police said the group had obtained a permit from the property owner to burn a cross on vacant property. No law was violated, they added.

# WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

NINE of Georgia's "registered" Negroes in Macon have sued county officials for over $1 million for allegedly deleting names of 120 Negroes from voting rolls, charging that Georgia's constitutional provisions and laws determining voter qualifications violate the U. S. Constitution. That's the way to straighten out the Kluxers!

• • •

# State Did Unmask The Ku Klux Klan

Georgia has a "loyalty oath" requirement, and all who belong to subversive organizations must answer up or take the risk of being caught and exposed.

The list of such organizations which Georgia will use is the one prepared by the attorney general of the United States, with the aid of the FBI. All organizations on it are listed as un-American and as being hostile to the American system of government. Some are under the heading "subversive." Others are listed as un-American outfits which "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

Under this heading comes the Ku Klux Klan and its imitators.

Officials who will administer the new loyalty oath say they will not ask employes about Klan membership. They will limit the inquiry to the subversive, and let the un-American slide.

We can understand. It might be embarrassing.

But, for the record, let us note that the State of Georgia did revoke the Klan's charter. And the State of Georgia did unmask the Klan.

So, on the record, Georgia, too, admits the Klan is un-American.

A lot of people join organizations in their youth, or in a fit of political fever, and are afterward sorry and wish very much to be forgiven and to forget it all. Right now we think highly of Communists, such as Bentley and Chambers, who have recanted and said they are sorry for having been Communists. They've become heroes of a sort.

But, anyhow, the Klan is listed with the attorney general's un-American organizations—along with the Commies and others of such low degree.

We just wanted to make this note of it.

Shots Fired

# Burn Cross In Ga.

**LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga. — The burning of a cross, firing of shots and throwing of rocks into a Negro community here last week were under investigation by police.**

**Four white youths — their names concealed under juvenile law, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct, according to officers. One was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.**

**The cross was set afire near a school for Negroes. It was four feet tall and wrapped in gasoline-soaked paper.**

**Shots were fired into the Negro community from a car filled with white youngsters. Rocks were also hurled at the time, according to Police Patrolman F. B. McCullough.**

**The officer reported that the arrested boys told him they were "just having a little fun" and meant no harm.**

## Cross Flares In Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Burning of a cross at Clyde and Barrows streets was being investigated by local police last week. Witnesses reported a group of white boys in a green automobile planted and set fire to the cross.

# 'Old' Klan Discounts Strength Of 'New' Klan; Chides Cross Burning

BY JOHN R. HENRY
International News Service

A new wave of Ku Kluxism, obviously seeking to capitalize on the racial segregation issue in the South apparently spread into at least four Dixie States.

Strength of the new Kluxer movement was discounted promptly by spokesmen for the longer established and less active Klansmen.

The man who claims to lead the new group, Eldon L. Edwards, told International News Service that the public is invited to a "Cross Burning" tonight near Lawrenceville, Ga.

He said that similar demonstrations are scheduled at the same time near Birmingham, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Another public appearance of the Klan will take place later, according to Edwards, in the State of Mississippi. He declined to say when or where.

He said that his group of Kluxers, identified as "The U. S. Klans of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," is growing rapidly. He calls himself the "Imperial Wizard."

A spokesman for the Georgia Association of Klans, meanwhile, charged that Edwards' organization is an outgrowth of dissention in the longer-established group.

C. H. (Chuck) Klein charged that Edwards began the off-shoot organization following the U. S. Supreme Court decision to abolish segregation in public schools.

Klein chided the Edwards faction for plans to burn crosses in public. Klein declared:

**"NEGROES NOT SCARED"**

"All that stuff does is keep the pot boiling. After all, a Negro is no more scared of a burning cross this day and time than you and I are."

He said the new Kluxers have less than 100 members in Georgia, Edwards claimed, however, that at least 200 white-robed Klansmen heard him speak last Saturday night near Conyers, Ga., where a Catholic Monastery is located.

# Old, Young Bed Sheet Boys Fuss

ATLANTA —The Ku Klux Klan is finding the going rough in attempting to make a comeback and threats by new self-ordained leaders to burn fiery crosses in efforts to intimidate Negroes in the South has caused no more trouble than a mere ripple in a pond.

But as attempts to reorganize the infamous Knights of the KKK are going on, dissention is entering the ranks of the hooded order which threatens to destroy the orgaulzation's comeback try.

Eldon L. Edwards, 44, an unemployed mechanic, has announced himself to be the Imperial Wizard of the U. S. Klans of the KKK. And last week he issued an invitation for the public to attend a mammoth cross burning near Lawrenceville, Ga.

A week earlier he addressed some 200 white-robed klansmen near Conyers, Ga.

The strength of the new KKK movement was immediately discounted C. H. Klein, spokesman for the longer established and less active klansmen.

Klein said that all that "stuff about burning crosses is nonsense. All it does is keep the pot boiling because a Negro is no more scared of a burning cross this day and time than I."

Klein said the new up-start organization headed by Edwards began after the U. S. Supreme Court decision to abolish segregation in public schools, the issue on which Edwards' hopes to gather strength for the new klansmen.

# Klan on March Again!

By JOHN R. HENRY

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Strength of the new Ku Klux movement was discounted promptly by spokesmen for the longer established and less active Klansmen.

The man who claims to lead the new group, Eldon L. Edwards, told International News Service that another public appearance of the Klan will take place in Mississippi. He declined to say when or where.

* * *

**HE SAID** that his group, identified as "the U. S. Klans of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," is growing rapidly. He called himself the "Imperial Wizard."

**Edwards, 44, a former Air Force sergeant and mechanic now unemployed in his trade, said. "It's easy." to explain the** increasing membership of his organization. He declared:

"The segregation issue and communism. Both are dangerous threats."

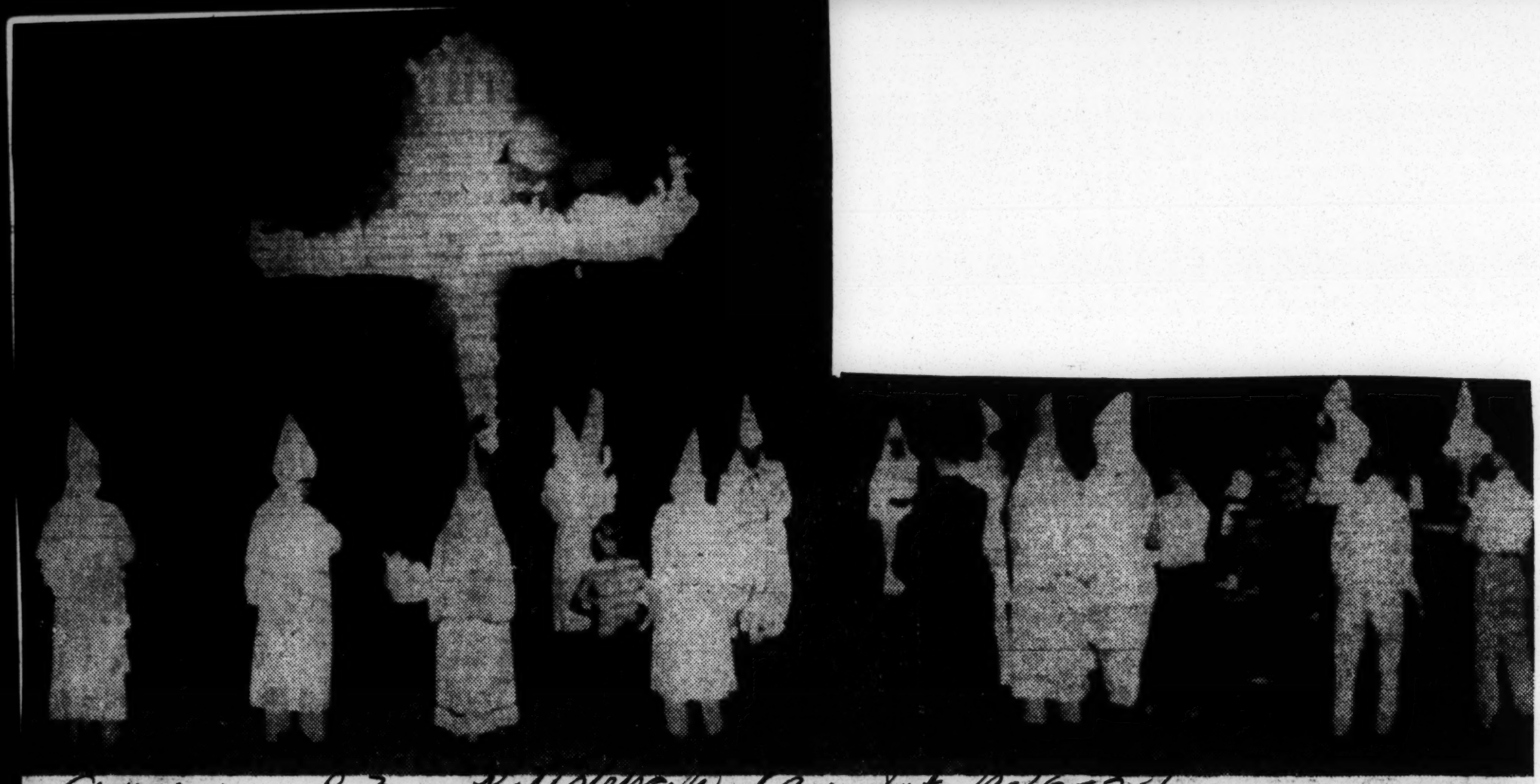
A spokesman for the Georgia Association of Klans, meanwhile, charged that Edwards' organization is an outgrowth of dissension in the longer-established group.

**C. H. KLEIN** charged that Edwards began the off-shoot organization following the U. S. Supreme Court decision to abolish segregaton in public schools.

Klein chided the Edwards faction for plans to burn crosses in public. Klein said:

"All that stuff does is keep the pot boiling. After all, a Negro is no more scared of a burning cross this day and time than you and I are."

He said the new Kluxers have less than 100 members in Georgia. Edwards claimed, however, that at least 200 white-robed Klansmen heard him speak last week near Conyers, Ga.



Courier p. 3 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-16-54

**Dixie Scene—** Burning crosses, absent for a time from the Dixie Scene, have once again returned as the Ku Klux Klan rallies its forces and engineers protests against the impending demise of segregated public schools in the nation. This photo was taken fifteen miles from metropolitan Atlanta, Ga. Evidence that some folks are still living in the daze of the ante bellum South.

# Ku Klux Klan Meeting Again

Defender Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA — A robed group of people wearing the once feared garb of the Ku Klux Klan gathered on Lawrenceville highway near the DeKalb-Gwinnett County line last week, and reportedly burned a cross. 10-16-54

A DeKalb police spokesman said a car was dispatched to the scene to investigate a telephoned complaint from a man living in that neighborhood. It reported there had been no disorderliness from members of the group. No cases were made.

# Ku Klux Klan Burns Crosses Near City

TUCKER, Ga. — (INS) — The Ku Klux Klan, long thought dead in the South has risen to life again in this segregated Southern state. Meeting in a cornfield, just 15 miles from metropolitan Atlanta, 25 hooded, but unmasked met and burned crosses.

Their main reason, according to Klan leaders, was a to maintain "white supremacy" as long as they lived.

3 1954

KKK (KENTUCKY)

# Burn Cross On Lawn Of School Head

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A cross apparently a symbol of resentment over the Supreme Court's decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, was strolled to the front of the city school superintendent's home and burned there last week.

A few minutes after the historic decision, John M. Ridgeway said he felt it would make "little difference to the school system, where schools are situated in relation to the pupils they serve."

Ridgeway said he believed the 10-foot high burning cross was connected with statements he made concerning the court's ruling. He said he also had two phone calls from unidentified persons objecting to mixing of students.

3 1954

KKK (LOUISIANA)

## Cross Burned at Lawyer's Home

OPELOUSAS, La. (ANP) — A two-foot-high cross covered with rags and soaked in kerosene was burned last week on the lawn of the home of Atty. Richard Milspaugh of this city. Attorney Milspaugh is an executive board member of the NAACP.

# Political Surprise, Tragedies, Ku Klux in Tar Heel Limelight

## Grim Toll in Polio Epidemic Also Listed High in News Poll

By C. A. McKNIGHT
Editor, The Charlotte News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Jan. 2—There may have been more tumultuous years in North Carolina's long history, but 1953 must have registered an exceptionally high potential mixture of the unusual and the orthodox.

North Carolina editors, mulling over a long list of events that made the headlines, were hard put to select the top news stories of North Carolina in 1953. When the ballots were all in and the results tabulated, however, their priority list appeared to give a fairly accurate picture of the newsworthy aspects of life in Tar Heelia—politics, tragedy, weather, race relations.

For former Tar Heels living throughout the Southeast Empire and for other readers who like to keep up with the record of the area's history, the following list of the 10 top stories, most of which were reported in detail on this page when they happened, may be of interest.

1. The death of the late Sen. Willis Smith, who had defeated Dr. Frank Graham in a torrid primary battle in 1950, and Gov. William Umstead's surprise appointment of a political unknown, Alton E. Lennon, won the most votes for the top news stories of 1953 in North Carolina. But more than the immediate shift in Senate seats was involved in Lennon's appointment set the stage for a great primary fight with former Gov. W. Kerr Scott in the spring of 1954, and speculation over Scott's early maneuvers gave an added importance to the big political story.

### Umstead Sworn In

2. Newspaper and radio editors gave No. 2 place to the inauguration of Gov. William Umstead which signaled a veering away from the liberal, aggressive Scott policies to a more conservative program. Umstead's heart attack right after taking office, and his slow recuperation added fuel to the fire of interest in his new administration.

3. As in most odd-numbered years, the session of the 1953 General Assembly came in for a spot on the list of top stories. It rated third place, not only because of the passage of several major pieces of new legislation, but also because the Legislature closed out the session by enacting a hotly controversial "secrecy" law, permitting its appropriations committee and subcommittees to hold executive sessions. Echoes of this action are heard on newspaper editorial pages almost

**NORTH CAROLINA**

every week, and it is certain to be a leading issue in the 1954 primaries for the 1955 General Assembly seats.

4. Two tragedies broke into the list at this point, both of them at the Ft. Bragg military reservation. In September, a training boat capsized, killing 20 soldiers. A few weeks later a crippled transport plane plummeted to earth, shearing the lines of descending paratroopers and causing the death of 15 men.

### Crackdown on Ku Klux

5. A tough Federal Bureau of Investigation crackdown on Ku Klux Klan activities in eastern North Carolina, followed by arrests by state and local authorities, smashed the power of the Klan and puts it imperial wizard and many others behind bars, to win 5th place.

6. Close behind in the voting came another tragedy—the polio epidemic that hit hardest at Caldwell, Catawba and Avery Counties in the western Piedmont and mountain sections. The epidemic not only cut down scores of young people, but it also cost the state uncounted millions of dollars from tourists who avoided the affected regions.

7. In 7th place was the eccentric weather pattern of 1953. A prolonged drought hit N.C. farmers hard, forced many municipalities to take emergency steps to supply their residents with water.

8. At Kitty Hawk, where the Wright brothers made their first powered airplane flight 50 years ago, aviation notables from all over the world gathered to celebrate the anniversary of flying. The weather was unpleasant, the temperature way down, but the ceremonies went off on schedule and rated eighth place in the list.

### School Segregation

9. Although the main development—the arguments before the Supreme Court—took place in Washington, D.C., the issue of segregated public schools claimed the votes of many N.C. editors. This was a continuing news story. The court's pending decision was not only a subject of anxious talk during the General Assembly, but also was an undercurrent in the campaign for a $50 million state bond issue for new school buildings.

10. Bringing up the rear was Rowan County's celebration of its 200th anniversary. And the thing that added news significance to the event was the presence of the newly inaugurated President Eisenhower, who stopped off en route from his April speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors to Augusta, Ga.

HE'S PROMISED TO 'GO STRAIGHT':

# Thomas Hamilton, former Klan dragon, gets parole

RALEIGH, N.C.—(ANP) — A former grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, sentenced to four years in prison on two charges of conspiracy growing out of the flogging of a woman was paroled last week after serving a little more than a year.

He is Thomas L. Hamilton, who masterminded a Klan reign of terror in Columbus County two years ago. Governor Umstead signed the parol recommended by Dr. C. H. Patrick and the parole board of which he is chairman.

The board thought it a wise move to parole the 47-year-old former grocer in Leesville, S.C., at this time.

It pointed out that his four-year sentence began Oct. 1, 1952, and would be completed Nov. 29, provided his good prison conduct continued. And to allow him to complete his term presented two "dangers."

They were:

**Three Dangers Cited**

First, there was the hazard that sternness toward Hamilton would make a martyr of him among his thousands of admirer. Second, to allow him to complete his term would mean that he wou'd be removed from super vision in late November.

With a parole, however, the state will keep him under close surveillance for a period of from 12-36 months, depending upon his conduct.

Hamilton announced plans to go to Augusta, Ga., to sell automobiles. He has promised to be a good citizen. Late in 1953, he issued a statement renouncing the Klan. This statement was considered in awarding a parole to him.

**Rapped Truman, Civil Rights**

Hamilton's Klan ambitions began in June, 1950 when hooded night riders poured over the stateline from Horry County, S. C., into the tiny border town of Tabor City.

Led by Hamiltos, the night riders stalked colored areas, preaching the gospel of white supremacy and denouncing the then President Harry S. Truman and civil rights.

For two years, the wearers of the Klan insignia rode roughshed over areas of Columbus County, spreading terror and recruiting members. However, in the winter and spring of 1952 organized law and order struck back.

**KLAN TRIALS START**

WILMINGTON, N. C. — The trials of 13 former alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan were scheduled to get underway here Wednesday afternoon.

The alleged members are charged with kidnaping and flogging Ernest Rogers and his sister, Mrs. Christine Riggs, at their home in Lake View, S. C. Nov. 16, 1951.

3 1954

KKK (TENNESSEE)

# Boys Apologize For Burnt Cross

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Five teenage white boys apologized in City Court last week for burning a cross in the Foote Homes project. City Judge Boushe fined the defendants $20 each on charges of disorderly conduct.

Death Threats Received

# Fear Grips Texas Town

ORANGE, Tex. (ANP)—A group of white citizens in this town of 30,000 is beginning to smart under the recent U. S. Supreme Court's unanimous decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The gang, known as the "Monlighters," has issued a statement saying that "any Negro who tries to go to a white school will find himself in a grave."

At least a half dozen fiery crosses have been burned principally in the Negro sections, and several Negroes have received anonymous death threats by telephone. Every night the colored sections bristle with watchful men carrying rifles.

Blazing crosses have been burned in other parts of eastern Texas and western Louisiana, notably in Paris, Tex., and Lake Charles, La. This action has been going on since June 7.

To combat this promised reign of terror, Police Chief Raymond Sanders is being assisted by agents of the FBI. Extra police squads are patrolling the city and the chief told newsmen early this week he expected a break in the case within the next day or two.

# Fiery Cross Case Solved

ORANGE, Texas — Police disclosed Saturday three young men and a girl admitted burning crosses and tossing anti-Negro notes into yards as a prank for publicity.

Officers questioned them, bawled them out and turned them loose. They said there was no law under which the group could be prosecuted.

The three men are twenty-two, nineteen and eighteen years old. Their pretty companion is eighteen. Their names were not disclosed because no charge was filed against them.

They called themselves the "Moonlighters" and in one of their unsigned notes had claimed a membership of 400 throughout the Gulf coast area. But they admitted they were the only members of the "Moonlighters."

3 1954

KKK( TEXAS)

# Texas turns 4 Ku Klux heads loose

## One of leaders carried pistol; intended victims ready for war

ORANGE, Texas — Four leaders of a youthful terror gang composed of 26 or more persons were released by police here last week after the state refused to press charges against them.

Three men, 24, 22 and 19, and a 19-year-old girl admitted to police Saturday that they participated in Ku Klux Klan-type threat note and cross burning activities that have created tension in colored sections here and in nearby communities.

While Police Chief Raymond Sanders was still taking their confessions, he received a new death threat note in the mail. The four denied any connection with that note or the one received Thursday warning: "Leave the Moonlighters alone or else."

**Say No Law Violated**

While the Moonlighters, as they call themselves, continued their plans "simply to attract publicity," local merchants reported unusually heavy sales of firearms, ammunition and knives, particularly to colored people.

Indications that a new crop of Moonlighters or a re-organization and reinforcement of the old group was in the making followed the news of the "kid-glove handling" of the leaders who made confessions to police Saturday.

Their release came after three members of the Atty. General's office in Austin informed Chief Sanders Saturday that the Moonlighters had violated no state law and ordered him to release the four leaders.

**One Carries Pistol**

The chief complied with the order but assserted that "with all the harm they've done there must be more than a gun-toting charge we can get them for." One of the four carried a pistol when arrested.

Commenting on the release of the quartet a leading local lawyer declared;

"What it really amounts to is that the state has no desire to prosecute. You'd have seen some fast action if the threatened people had been white Protestants instead of colored people."

**N—rs Expendable**

The 24 - year - old boyfriend of the girl involved at 1st denied any connection with the Moonlighters, other than having typed one of the threatening notes for a member. He later admitted leading in formation of the club.

Declaring "we just wanted to have a little fun," he was asked if he wasn't worried about the fact that somebody might get killed.

"Sure, I thought some n—rs might get hurt, but I never realized that some white people might get hurt, too."

Negroes have received anonymous death threats by telephone. Every night, the colored sections bristle with watchful men carrying rifles.

Blazing crosses have been burned in other parts of eastern Texas and western Louisiana, notably in Paris, Tex. and Lake Charles, La. This action has been going on since June 1.

To combat this promise reign of terror, Police Chief Raymond Sanders is being assisted by the FBI. Extra police squads are patrolling the city, and the chief told newsmen early this week he expected a break in the case within the next day or two.

"We've had this stuff before," he said, "and we know how to handle it."

The gang published a notice in the town's newspaper stating: "Tell the local police to lay off the Moonlighters—or else."

Supreme court ruling on schools is all about. We are violently opposed to it—we are not going to stand for it. The Bible teaches us that black men and red men are different from white men, and it is our aim to make sure that they respect that difference."

The Moonlighters have been active since the first week in June when they left a note in the Lakey front yard apparently as a publicity stunt, which read: "Save Our Schools. Down With the Negroes." Also attached to the arrow bearing the message was a "Moonlighter" membership card.

The gang is believed to have derived its name from a Western movie, the title being given to a band of vigilantes.

At first, Chief Sanders regarded the activity as the work of pranksters, but now he has changed his mind. He thinks it is the work of a "handful of adult troublemakers who will have to be stopped before someone gets killed."

# TEXAS "MOONLIGHTERS" WARN NEGROES ATTEMPT TO INTEGRATE WILL LAND PARICIPANTS IN GRAVE

## Fiery Crosses Burn and Notices Sent to Daily Newspapers Issuing Dire Threats

## FBI AND POLICE CHECK REIGN OF TERROR

ORANGE, Tex. — (ANP) — A group of white citizens in this town of 30,000 are beginning to smart under the recent U. S. Supreme court's unanimous decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The gang, known as the "Moonlighters" have signed a statement saying that Negro who tries to go to white school will find himself in a grave."

At least, a half dozen fiery crosses have been burned mostly in the Negro sections, and several

Another typewritten notice was found attached to a homemade arrow in the yard of Mrs. Mary Alice Lakey, a reporter of the Orange Leader. It said in part:

"You have cast a shadow on our intelligence. Well, we are smart enough to know what the

3 1954

# Justice Dept. Will Stop Agitators After Ruling

Daily World Jul: 10-9-54

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said the Justice Department cannot enforce the Supreme Court ban on racial segregation in public schools until the high tribunal decides on a program for integrating Negro and white pupils.

The Cabinet member told a news conference, however, that the Government will "move in promptly" if anti-integration outbreaks such as those which have occurred in Washington, Baltimore, Milford, Del., and other places result in any violation of federal law.

At the same time, Brownell said the Justice Department has made available to District of Columbia police and authorities elsewhere the "record" of Bryant W. Bowles, who has been an active figure in some of the demonstrations protesting the segregation ban.

**BOWLES RECORD**

Bowles is head of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People." Brownell said Justice Department records show that Bowles has been charged with issued fraudulent checks and with operating under false pretenses in several states.

Daily World

The Attorney General was asked at his news conference what plans the Justice Department has for "enforcing" the Supreme Court ruling that segregated public schools are unconstitutional.

Jul. 10 1954

He replied: "I don't see how we can enforce it until the Supreme Court acts."

P. 6

The tribunal has scheduled for the week of December 6 a series of hearings, with representatives of the states affected, participating, on methods of implementing the anti-segregation ruling.

Court attaches said it is unlikely that a definite program will be set forth by the justices until sometime next year.

Daily World

Meanwhile, hundreds of white high school students in Washington who have been "on strike" most of the week in protest against integration began a back-to-class movement on the heels of a warning that those who stay out will be barred from all extra-curricular activities when they do return.

P. 1

From last December 14 when it was incorporated in Delaware, until this week when the Delaware Attorney General asked a State court to revoke its charter, his organization ran a rapid course of reorganization. It dropped some of its original directors, shifted a few officials, and tightened its high command.

**Encounters With Law.**

Mr. Bowles, personally, also has run into questions about an earlier record of court convictions and other encounters with the law.

As for NAAWP, its bustling main office seemed to be bursting at the seams today in a two-room suite on the ninth floor at 1319 F street N.W. Stacks of mail, assorted checks and cash, and jangling telephones left the visitor with little room to dispute a Bowles prediction that the membership total soon will hit 50,000. Mr. Bowles hints it now exceeds 31,000. He estimates 3,000 in the District and at least 2,000 in Maryland—with a Glen Burnie rally being staged Saturday to seek more. On this basis, he already would have collected about $150,000.

As for any mention of a police record or pattern of personal misadventure with law-enforcement agencies, the 34-year-old president of NAAWP says he is glad to have the matter brought up so that he can clear it up. In a voice that is softly Southern with a slight drawl, the former Marine sergeant, who was born in Florida and moved to Arlington from Baltimore, blames it mostly on what he calls mistakes or mischief of other persons.

Excerpts from criminal court records in Baltimore contain this information concerning Mr. Bowles:

Failure to pay wages—Bryant W. Bowles, May 6, 1953, "unlawfully with intent to cheat and defraud" obtained service in amount of $46.61 from Harry Hugelmeyer. Sentence suspended to pay costs, 2/27/53.

False pretense—February 26, 1953, "unlawfully and knowingly by a false pretense" obtained from Charles F. Pasqua, $73. July 27, 1954, sentenced to one year House of Correction, suspended, put on probation on good behavior, and to make restitution.

Failure to pay wages—February 12, 1953, "unlawfully did, with intent to cheat and defraud" obtain services from John P. Gnatt in sum of $26. Fined $25 and costs.

Failure to pay wages—May 24, 1953, to John Rannler, $48. Fined $25 and costs.

Failure to pay wages—April 18, 1953, Timothy Mitchell, $45. Fined $25 and costs.

False pretense—February 27, 1953, obtained certain labor in construction of certain building, Louis A. Plummer, $71.22. Fined $25 and costs.

False pretense—February 20, 1953, John Gray, $57.20, in connection with construction and repair of a building. Fined $25 and costs.

Larceny after trust—October, 1952. "Feloniously and fraudlently converted to his own uses" $5,000 entrusted to him by Capt. Edward W. Ericksen, a New York tugboat operator, to be applied in building of a six-unit motel at La Plata, Md. Contract between Ericksen and Bryant Roofing and Home Improvement Corp. March 10, 1953, Bowles signed agreement following civil action, handled by Sherbow & Sherbow, 1316 Munsey Building,

Star-Shur. 10-2-54 P. B—Star Staff Photo.

**SHOWS UP AT STUDENT DEMONSTRATION—Bryant W. Bowles (arrow), president of the National Association for the Advancement of White Peoples, meets with Anacostia High School students across from the school building to discuss their protest against integration.**

Operation Segregation

Washington, D. C.

# Founder of NAAWP Is Everywhere at Once In His Fight to Halt Public School Integration

Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, appears so suddenly in so many places and talks so freely about his collective crusade that the public has trouble keeping up with him.

His outside activities centered recently in and around Milford, Del.; Baltimore and Washington. His inside avocation resembles a financial fountainhead supplied by a stream of $5 membership fees at NAAWP headquarters here. He also serves as a segregation strategist planning beachheads elsewhere. His avowed aim everywhere is to prevent, peacefully, the integration of whites and Negroes, particularly in public schools.

Baltimore, to pay Erickson $1,000 on each of five successive Mondays starting March 16, 1953. With deduction for surveys, etc., the total due Erickson, Sherbow & Sherbow says, is $4,700.

On April 30, 1954, Edward F. Shea, jr., of Sherbow & Sherbow wrote to N. Peter Moser, assistant State's attorney, as follows: "Our file further shows that on March 16, 1953, Mr. Bowles telephoned our office several times during the day and assured us he would appear with the payment that day. Mr. Bowles never appeared and never made any payments under the agreement."

**Charges Made Public.**

Delaware State police observed activities of Mr. Bowles in connection with what he called "our great victory" over integration moves at a Milford school last month. In an unusual move they made public several police records. These indicated that at the time of the Baltimore arrests Mr. Bowles was believed wanted in Tampa, Fla., on a bad-check charge. It was learned later that he had made restitution and was no longer wanted there, police said.

At the time of the arrest there also were two warrants on file against him in the sheriff's office at Bel Air, Md. They were nolle prossed last April 1.

Mr. Bowles declared today and on previous occasions that the Baltimore convictions on the false pretense and wage charges resulted from refusal of five Negro workmen to come to his office to collect their pay. That occurred when he was an officer and part owner of the Bryant Roofing Co. in Baltimore. He said he saw no reason to take the pay to the employes at a place they specified.

The incident in Tampa, he recalled, arose when he bought a trailer and wrote the purchase price on a blank check from a bank other than the one where he had an account. He neglected to write the name of his bank on the check, he said, but the difficulty was straightened out when he made reimbursement, he said.

As for the one-year suspended sentence imposed last July, Mr. Bowles said today that "I understand from what the judge said that I was not put on probation."

The Bel Air (Mr.) warrants, Mr. Bowles recalled, involved a dispute over whether a workman had finished some plumbing. Mr. Bowles asserted that the work was incomplete but that in any event nothing came of the warrants. Ane of the check charges, he said, developed from forgery of his name by another man he did not identify.

In commenting on the various cases Mr. Bowles said he had forgotten some of the details and had no immediate opportunity to consult lawyers or court records. Asked about a psychiatric report concerning him and given to the court, he said it was submitted at the request of his attorney and not by State officials.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bowles voiced confidence that he and the NAAWP have little cause for worry despite the charter revocation suits in Delaware this week and increasing attacks from several quarters.

He disclosed that some changes have been made in the organizational set-up in recent weeks. He still is president but since July 22 has received a salary of $5,200 a year. His wife, who was born in Texas, is secretary-treasurer under her maiden name, E. Lois Williford. She is unpaid, he said, as are Joseph M. Danes of Hartley, Del., the Rev. Manaen Warrington of Selbyville, Del.; Henry Fountaine of Alexandria, Frank Fountaine of Washington, and Emery Thompson of Arlington.

**Brothers Elected.**

The Fountaine brothers and Mr. Thompson were elected directors last July, Mr. Bowles said. He added that they are mechanics employed by Capital Airlines.

Mr. Danes is "vice president emeritus," but stays on the Board of Directors. Until recently he was vice president but was made NAAWP chairman of the Delaware chapter, the president announced. Benjamin P. Robertson, formerly of Mount Rainier and formerly first vice president, has returned to Georgia. His brother, Paul H. Robertson of Hyattsville, who originally was treasurer, no longer is an officer. The Rev. Mr. Warrington, originally the Delaware chapter head, now is national chaplain.

News stories of the NAAWP last February listed Capt. G. E. Tacey of the Washington Fire Department as a director. Mr. Bowles said Capt. Tacey was never officially elected as a director but served informally.

The president refused to reveal how many firemen or policemen belong to the NAAWP. He said, however, that because of possible duplication and confusion there will be no District chapter of NAAWP along with the national headquarters.

While promising that NAAWP will make a public certified accounting of funds and membership totals eventually, Mr. Bowles today said only that new members are enrolling at the rate of $400 a day.

That means $2,000 a day if the members pay their dues. Dues are $5 a year. Members are offered a three-year arrangement for $12, a silver card at $25 a year and a gold card at $50, each good for a year. NAAWP regulations also make provision for a $1,000 life membership but none has been taken.

If the day comes when membership fees fall short of operating costs, Mr. Bowles said, the organization could fall back on "$2 million in pledges." He asserted that large sums, as high as $100,000 in one instance, have been pledged. He said "a District man has pledged thousands of dollars in the fight against integration."

But NAAWP has not taken up any of the pledges and does not expect to for some time, if at all, Mr. Bowles said. Moreover, Mr. Bowles declared he would "go to jail" sooner than be forced to disclose the names of members or pledgers without their consent.

**Problem of Records.**

He served notice that even if he is handed a subpoena in the newly filed Delaware suit for an injunction and revocation of the charter, he will refuse to produce the NAAWP records "unless they (Delaware officials) win the case in court." He said he would not "subject our members to persecution."

Where does the membership and other money go? Mr. Bowles said $2 of the $5 goes to the local chapter, $1 to the national organization, and $2 for publication and distribution of a fortnightly pamphlet "The National Forum." The publication has drawn the fire of several organizations which complains that it shows racial and religious prejudice.

The money will be used, if necessary, for legal fees. Much is being used now to pay for loud-speaker equipment that can broadcast NAAWP messages from airplanes, he said. Mr. Bowles remarked that NAAWP does not own an airplane "yet" but "some of its members are pilots." He travels so much and so fast that NAAWP may have to get a plane of its own for regular use, he added.

In the legal field, Mr. Bowles reported that NAAWP can rely on "several lawyers." The only one he named was Charles E. Morganston, whose office is in the same building at 1319 F street N.W.

He seemed undisturbed by the setback earlier this week when a Baltimore judge refused an NAAWP move to have racial segregation maintained in public schools of that city.

He would not discuss in detail the association's plans for fighting the charter revocation move in Delaware. He contended only that NAAWP had as much right to be incorporated there as did the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But he remarked that if the worst happened to the NAAWP charter the association always could try to obtain incorporation in other States or, as a last resort, "do business by mail." At present, he reported, membership applications are coming in so fast that the association does not have to resort to solicitation by mail.

# Bowles Case Thrown Out By Judge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—A Negro postman has been acquitted of disorderly conduct against Bryant T. Bowles and other members of the organization known as the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People.

Municipal Court Judge Andrew Howard, a Negro, abruptly dismissed the case against Postman Roscoe V. Cooper after listening to testimony for three hours.

"This is just a disorderly conduct case and I'm not going to sit here all day on it," the judge said.

Five witnesses—all members of Bowles' organization — testified that the postman used profane language to Bowles and his wife. Cooper denied it. Howard dismissed the case during testimony by a defense witness.

# ...ilman acquitted on Bowles' charge

WASHINGTON

Roscoe V. Cooper, mailman, charged with disorderly conduct growing out of the incident with Bryant Bowles, head of the NAAWP on Oct. 25, was acquitted by Judge J. Andrew Howard Jr. in Municipal Court, Thursday.

Cooper denied charges made by Bowles, his wife, Lois; brother, John T. Bowles, and two NAAWP workers that the mailman had used profanity in talking with Bowles. Witnesses could not agree on what Cooper allegedly said.

After hearing contradictory testimony, Judge Howard said, "I've had enough of this, the Court finds this man not guilty."

Corporation Counsel Clark King prosecuted the case personally, after an assistant corporation counsel, Julian Dugas, had disqualified himself because many of the witnesses in the case were his personal friends.

# What Other Newspapers Say

## Bowles And NAAWP

(From New York Times)

If Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People, wanted to get his name in the papers—and it is possible he did want to—he succeeded. When he returned to the State of Delaware, in which he had been stirring up trouble over the integration of races in the public schools, he was arrensted and languished in durance vile for some hours before bail could be produced. The charge against him was that he had conspired to disrupt the school system in two counties. We shall have to wait patiently to find out whether this charge can be made to stick.

However, Mr. Bowles had done the cause of tolerance some good. He may go free of the present charges. He may continue his campaign against the Supreme Court's decision. But somehow we suspect that the more he agitates and the more he shows himself the better chance there is that both the cause of tolerence and this Republic will survive.

Defender

## Integration Progress

(from the New York Herald Tribune) Chicago, Ill.

The opening of another school year has brought a lot of hard, factual news on how the Supreme Court's declaration against racial segregation is being accepted in practice. Of course, it should be remembered that the court has a still to decide how and when this tremendous change is to be effected. But nevertheless a good deal of voluntary compliance is already under way, and also a considerable amount of bluster.

As might be expected, the best news comes from the border state This fits in with what the experts have been saying — that racial integration proceeds according to the population make-up. Where Negroes are in a small minority, one may ordinarily expect little or no problem. In Mississippi, however, where school enrollment is evenly divided, it is hardly astounding that a proposition to abolish public education is being taken seriously. About that one, the local statesmen are likely to encounter heavy going in law and economics.

Sat. 11-6-54

Still, there is one very welcome contradiction to the general rule about population ratio and size of problem. The District of Columbia may be a special case, but here the Negro pupils are 37 per cent of the enrollment. Integration is going right ahead; gradually, 'tis true, but fast enough to be complete by another year. This seems to be proof of the values of not rushing into an instant change-over. Certainly it shows what can be done by determination and good faith.

# To Defend Postman In Washington

Chicago Defender P. 1

St. Louis, Mo. Sat. 11-5-54

DOVER, Del. — Bryant W. Bowles, leader of the anti-Negro National Association for the Advancement of White People, was jailed here Wednesday in lieu of $1000 property bond on a fugitive warrant. P. 7

Bowles was charged with passing a worthless check in Memphis, Tenn.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The District of Columbia NAACP has announced a change of policy toward the National Association for the Advancement of White People following intervention in a case in which a Negro postman was allegedly assaulted by NAAWP Founder-President Bryant W. Bowles.

A statement issued by NAACP Branch President Eugene Davidson declared that "the NAACP will use its legal committee members to protect the rights of the postman and to see that Bowles answers for the assault."

The statement noted that "the DC branch's policy, of ignoring the National Association for the Advancement of White People and its founder-president Bryant W. Bowles must be changed now in the light of several overt acts by Bowles of inciting citizens to violate laws and fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a Negro postal employee."

The case of Roscoe V. Cooper, Negro postman who on October 25 was allegedly beaten and kicked by Bowles while delivering his mail, has been taken by Roy Garvin, a member of the legal staff of the NAACP District of Columbia branch.

Cooper was rescued from his attacker by an elevator operator in the building and was taken to a physician, according to Davidson. He will be X-rayed later this week for possible internal injuries from being kicked by Bowles, Davidson said.

Bowles was arrested on assault charges and arraigned in municipal court here where he asked to have his case postponed because he had not had sufficient time to get a lawyer. His request was granted, and the case scheduled for trial.

Cooper has said that the reason for the attack he has reported suffering at the hands of Bowles revolved around a dispute on whether the postman should carry the mail of the NAAWP in his postal bag or in his hand.

# Bid to Bowles

Afro-American P. 24 Sat. 11-27-54

PEEKSKILL, N.Y. — Membership in the local branch, NAACP, has been split over the invitation officers have extended to Bryant Bowles, Florida-born pro-segregationist, to address an NAACP meeting here Oct. 29. Bowles has not indicated whether he will accept the bid.

# Bowles turns Afro-American hate campaign guns on Jews

Sat. 11-27-54

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Back in the safety of the Florida sun, Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the "Advancement" of White People, turned to anti-Semitism last week in his fight against integrated schools. P. 3

Bowles, who characterized colored people as "dupes of Communists and left-wingers" and criticized President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, the Supreme Court, Anti-Defamation League and Attorney General Brownell, told a crowd of 200:

Baltimore, Md.

"I'M NOT fighting the Jews; they are fighting me. They jumped on me first and I am retaliating. They are the people who are telling you (his white listeners) and the colored people to mix.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is not a colored organization. The bosses are Jews."

# Bowles Charged With Assault

Defender P. 1

Chicago, Ill.

**WASHINGTON—Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, was arrested last week on a charge of assault against Roscoe V. Cooper, a D. C. mail carrier.**

Sat. 11-6-54

**The roving hate salesman, who has been busy sowing** trouble all along the Eastern seaboard got into his latest brush with the law after he knocked down and kicked the Negro postman for allegedly calling Bowles' wife, Lois, a liar.

Later Mrs. Bowles swore out a warrant against Cooper charging disorderly conduct. The warrant was served on the postman Thursday and he was released under $25 bond. A hearing was set for Monday.

The dispute came up when Mrs. Bowles challenged Cooper in the lobby of the building where the NAAWP maintains headquarters for separating the outgoing mail of the organization from that of other mail.

When she demanded to know why, Cooper referred her to the city postoffice. He later said he had orders to separate the mail because there had been complaints from postoffices in other cities that NAAWP mail was repeatedly short on postage. A postal authority said that Cooper was performing his duty.

The next day when Cooper came into the lobby to collect the mail, he was fingered by Mrs. Bowles to her husband. Bowles then walked up to the mailman and demanded to know why he had insulted his wife who claimed she had been told that he did not have orders to separate the mail.

In the argument that followed Bowles knocked Cooper down and rained blows and kicked him severely. Cooper said he was unable to defend himself because he had a mail bag in his hands. An elderly Negro elevator man pulled the ex-marine off the mailman after a neighboring shopkeeper ran in to aid Cooper and was cursed and threatened by Bowles for interfering.

When police arrived at the scene Mrs. Bowles boasted. "Yes, he sure did kick him around; all over the lobby and he made him apologize to me." Police did not arrest Bowles then but advised Cooper to swear out a warrant against him.

Postal authorities stepped into the case and clamped a tight censorship down while they said they were investigating for possible violation of Federal statutes. The office of Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield refused to comment, but said they would issue a statement later. However, one unidentified official was reported to have remarked that Cooper would be too scared to take out a warrant. However, after a conference with the District branch of the NAACP, Cooper signed a warrant and Bowles was arrested and released on $300 bond. He was arraigned in the District Criminal court on a charge of assault where trial of the case was postponed.

Defender

Eugene Davidson, president of the NAACP, issued a statement that the NAACP had taken a policy of ignoring the NAAWP, but after Bowles had proved that he and his organizaton would use violence to obtain their purposes, the NAACP was going to fight him with everything in its power.

Bowles, meanwhile, as blandly and jauntily as ever, denied that he struck Cooper because he was a Negro and claimed the unwritten law of protecting his wife from insults.

# Jewish Head Denounces NAAWP Leader

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)— Harry Madison, national commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Thursday denounced Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, for his campaign of urging white children to stay away from desegregated schools in Delaware.

"Like other little men with big mouths and hatreds that are too much for them, he (Bowles) blamed the Jews for forcing the segregation issue in the Supreme Court," Madison said during the national convention of the Jewish War Veterans here.

# Bowles Hearing Due in School Battle

DOVER, Del., Dec. 11 (AP). — Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, faces two charges of conspiracy to break the school laws when the Court of Common Pleas convenes here Wednesday.

Judge [illegible] will hear arguments on a motion to drop the charges against Bowles, who is represented by attorneys Everett Warrington and Daniel J. Layton, both of Georgetown, Del.

**IN BITTER FIGHT**

Bowles and the NAAWP, a Delaware corporation, gained prominence after a bitter integration battle swept over Milford High School. The school accepted 10 Negro students when classes began in September, but was soon boycotted. The boycott led to the resignation of the district school board.

Another board was selected, and the Negro pupils were transferred to a Negro school on Oct. 1.

Bowles was arraigned Nov. 3 and entered a plea of not guilty to the school law charges. His trial was set for Nov. 17, but on that date his lawyers filed for dismissal.

**HEARING ON DISMISSAL**

Judge Magee then fixed dates for briefs on the motion and set next Wednesday for hearing arguments.

If the judge fails to grant the motion to dismiss charges, defense attorneys are expected to request a delay i nthe trial date. Bowles is free on $3000 bond.

On Monday, the State Supreme Court will hear further arguments concerning whether the stay of execution granted by Vice Chancellor William Marvel, ordering the Negro children back into the Milford school, shall be made permanent.

Marvel granted an injunction against the Milford School Board, ordering them to admit the children, but the Supreme Court on Oct. 11 ordered the action continued until Monday.

Howard E. Lynch, Jr., is counsel for the Milford Board of Education, while Louis L. Redding is representing the students and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The American Civil Liberties Union also has been granted the right to appear as a friend of the court.

# In Trouble for Beating Postman

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-6-54 P. 1

By STAN ROBERTS
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government is gradually closing its trap around the self-appointed leader of the NAAWP. His career might suddenly come to a close behind jail bars.

In a dramatic arrest here last week Mr. Bowles was charged with a brutal assault on a Negro mail carrier. He admitted that he struck Roscoe V. Cooper, a small, lean man who has been on the mail force for ten years.

In front of the judge, Mr. Bowles said—"I admit striking him once, picking him up, striking him again, picking him up until he apologized to my wife.

BOWLES SAID Mr. Cooper had insulted his wife by the manner in which Cooper explained to her how his supervisor had given him (Cooper) instructions on how to sort Bowles' mail.

In an interview with the Courier, Thursday, Eugene Davidson, president of the NAACP stated that his branch would lead a move to file a civil suit for damages against Mr. Bowles and would also press for whatever criminal action is possible. An assault conviction would carry a maximum of one year in jail or $500 fine or both.

The NAACP leader also said that his organization's attorneys including Frank Reeves, will consult U. S. postal authorities to determine whether it is a Federal offense to harm a postal employe while he is on duty.

* * *

THE COURIER has learned that postal authorities and FBI "experts" are investigating the case.

Mr. Davidson claims, "It seems clear from the facts that thuggery and violence are the techniques for the NAAWP and that it is already an organization that has been discredited by law-abiding citizens of both races.

"We need swift legal action by all legal authorities to snap out immediately and completely this germ of un-American activity."

ROSCOE V. COOPER
*. . . he was "sorting" mail*

Courier
Sat. 11-6-54 P. 1

IT WILL BE recalled by Courier readers that Bowles led the fight which caused the riot in Milford, Del., on desegregation in the school system and that he was very active in the Baltimore school trouble and he unsuccessfully attempted to cause trouble here in the Nation's Capital among school children.

Cooper stated that Bowles struck him with his fists, knocked him, stamped on him and ceased the assault only after a 73-year-old elevator operator, Augustus Finley, pulled Bowles away from him (Cooper).

Finley, a witness to Cooper's statement is about one-inch shorter than Cooper, who stand five feet five inches tall and weighs 138 pounds. Bowles is six feet tall.

* * *

IN SWEARING out a warrant for Bowles, Cooper has the support of the D. C. Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It assigned Roy Garvin as counsel for Cooper and in a statement, charged Bowles with "fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a Negro postal employe."

After the warrant was issued by Municipal Court Judge Thomas C. Scalley, Detectives Benjamin Bean and Vincent Antonelli served the warrant on Bowles. He submitted peacefully and asked how much was his bail.

* * *

WHILE EN ROUTE to police headquarters, Bowles swung on a news photographer, who took his picture.

In talking to reporters he said that on Monday night he approached Cooper in a very courteous manner and asked him on what authority he was sorting his mail.

Mrs. Bowles has previously seen Cooper leaving the building with Bowles outgoing mail under his arm and the rest of the mail from the building in the mailsack.

Cooper had stated that he was under orders from his superiors to handle the mail that way because post offices from out-of-town had complained that Bowles mail was arriving short of stamps.

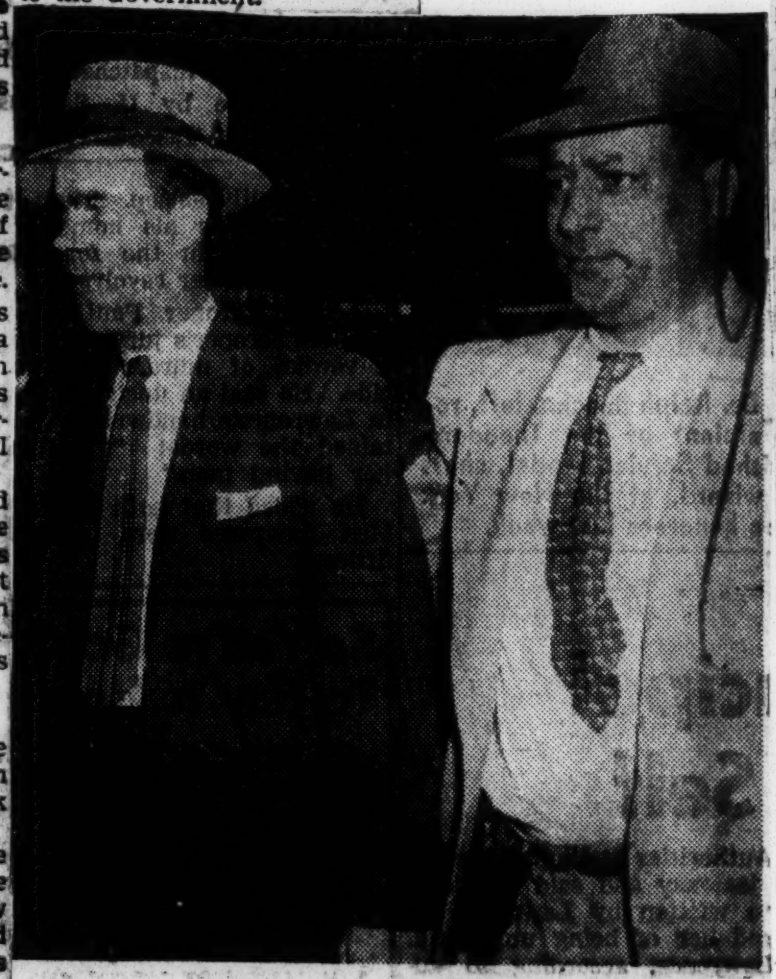
"He told me it was none of my damn business," Bowles said, "but that still had nothing to do with it."

* * *

BOWLES CONTINUED that the fight was not cause because of Cooper's color or the mail separation but by Cooper calling his wife a "liar" concerning the events she said she had witnessed.

In addition to this trouble Bowles has been given thirty days to remit some $2,000 in Federal withholding taxes.

Tax collectors say he deducted it from the pay of employes but failed to forward the money to the Government.



BRYANT BOWLES AND DETECTIVE
*. . . NAAWP's president facing troubled times*

# Program Would Curb The NAAWP

Argus
St. Louis Mo.
Fri. 11-5-54

A plan to establish a program among the women of the state of Missouri to "help assure the total integration of the public schools" was proposed here last Saturday by Mrs. James T. Bush, president of the Missouri State Association of Colored Women.

Mrs. Bush was a member of a panel that formed a program for the annual Fellowship Breakfast of the St. Louis Association of Colored Women.

Over 500 women were in attendance at the breakfast held in the Assembly Room of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, 2711 Locust St.

WOULD BLOCK NAAWP

Mrs. Bush suggested that such a program might well be implemented through the state body's educational and interracial departments. Such a movement, she said, would prevent such organizations as the NAAWP from gaining a foothold to foment trouble in the state."

The president also urged a "dramatic plan" to focus attention upon the family and improve family life. The strengthening of the association's student aid and scholarship fund by establishing a workable method of perpetuating it.

"We must certainly be proud that a scholarship from this fund to a worthy young man enabled him to be the first colored student to attend Missouri University," she declared.

FIRST THREE YEARS

The speaker said that it is an undisputed fact that the first three years of life helps to shape the mental, physical and spiritual development of the adult to come.

Mrs. Bush called upon the membership of the association to use its ingenuity and creative ideas "to find ways to be an influence for good and to help young motherhood in these crucial years."

"Today all along the line we stand at the crossroads," she said. "The signs read: 'Cooperate or Perish,' 'Work Together or die Together,' 'Help one Another or Kill one Another.' Never have the alternatives been so clear. Beyond any doubt we are facing an either-or proposition. Can the peoples of the earth master the skills, habits, attitudes or cooperation fast enough? There is only one answer. We must."

Other members of the panel were Chester E. Stovall, director of Industrial Relations of the St. Louis Urban League; Mrs. Uxenia Livingston of the Missouri Association of Social Hygiene; and Hubert L. Brown, president of the St. Louis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

# Foe of Integration To Face Delaware Court Wednesday

By the Associated Press

DOVER, Del., Dec. 11.—Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, faces two charges of conspiring to break the school laws when the Court of Common Pleas convenes here Wednesday.

Judge A. B. Magee will hear arguments on a motion to drop the charges against Mr. Bowles, who is represented by Attorneys Everett J. Warrington and Daniel J. Layton, both of Georgetown, Del.

Mr. Bowles and the NAAWP, a Delaware corporation, gained prominence after a bitter integration battle swept over Milford High School. The school accepted 10 Negro students when classes began in September, but was soon boycotted. The boycott led to the resignation of the district School Board.

Another board was selected, and the Negro pupils were transferred to a Negro school on October 1.

**Pleaded Not Guilty.**

Mr. Bowles was arraigned November 3 and entered a plea of not guilty to the school law charges. His trial was set for November 17, but on that date his lawyers filed for dismissal of the charges.

Judge Magee then fixed dates for the defense attorneys and Deputy Attorney General Herman C. Brown to file briefs on the motion and set next Wednesday as the date for hearing arguments.

If the judge does not grant the motion to dismiss charges, defense attorneys are expected to request a delay in the trial date. Mr. Bowles is free on $3,000 bond.

On Monday the State Supreme Court will hear further arguments concerning whether the stay of execution granted by Vice Chancellor William Marvel, ordering th Negro children back into the Milford school, shall be made permanent.

**Action Continued.**

Chancellor Marvel granted an injunction against the Milford School Board, ordering them to admit the children, but the Supreme Court on October 11, ordered the action continued until Monday.

Howard E. Lynch, jr., is counsel for the Milford Board of Education, while Louis L. Redding is representing the students and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The American Civil Liberties Union has also been granted the right of appearance as a friend of the court.

# Segregationist Given 30 Days To Pay Up Taxes

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26 (AP)—Federal tax collectors today gave W. Bryant Bowles 30 days in which to remit about $2,000 in withholding taxes they said he deducted from the pay of employes but did not forward to the government.

Bowles is president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, and led demonstrations which disrupted the integration of white and Negro pupils in the schools at Milford, Del.

He was arrested in Delaware Oct. 10 on a charge of conspiracy to interrupt the education of children.

The day before, while he was addressing a segregation rally at nearby Glen Burnie, Md., Bowles was served with a subpoena to appear before district internal revenue officials here about his withholding taxes.

# Naacp Says Bowles Must Answer for The Assault

State Press p. 1

Fri. 11-5-54 Little Rock, Ark.

The District of Columbia NAACP has announced a change of policy toward the National Association for the Advancement of White People following intervention in a case in which a Negro postman was allegedly assaulted by the NAAWP founder-president, Bryant W. Bowles.

A statement issued this week by NAACP branch president, Eugene Davidson declared that "the NAACP will use its legal committee members to protect the rights of the postman and to see that Bowles answer for the assault."

The statement noted that "the DC branch's policy of ignoring the National Association for the Advancement of White People and its founder-president, Bryant W. Bowles must be changed now in the light of several overt acts by Bowles of inciting citizens to violate laws and fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a Negro postal employee."

The case of Roscoe V. Cooper, Negro postman who on Oc-

See BOWLES—page eight

tober 25 was allegedly beaten and kicked by Bowles while delivering his mail, has been taken by Roy Garvin, a member of the legal staff of the NAACP District of Columbia branch.

State Press

Cooper was rescued from Bowles by an elevator operator in the building and was taken to a physician, according to Mr. Davidson. He will be x-rayed later this week for possible internal injuries from being kicked by Bowles, Mr. Davidson said.

Fri. 11-5-54

Bowles was arrested on assault charges and arraigned in municipal court Thursday where he asked to have his case postponed because he had not had sufficient time to get a lawyer. His request was granted, and the case is scheduled this week. Bowles entered a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Cooper has said that the reason for the attack he has reported suffering at the hands of Bowles revolved around a dispute on whether the postman should carry the mail of the NAAWP in his postal bag or in his hand.

# Tobias backed by NAACP in ban on Bowles speech

Afro-American p. 3

Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 11-20-54

NEW YORK—The prompt action of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, in averting the appearance of a notorious racist at a conference of the New York State NAACP has been fully approved by the association's board of directors. The board expressed unanimous agreement with its chairman's action at its regular monthly meeting on Nov. 8.

Informed of the invitation to W. Bryant Bowles to address a week end NAACP conference in Peekskill, Dr. Tobias, after consultation with Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the state conference and members of the national office staff, took immediate steps to suspend the scheduled meeting and issued a directive that "under no circumstances" should Bowles, president of the so-called National Association for the Adcancement of White People, be permitted to address an NAACP meeting.

— o O o —

**THE WHITE** supremacy advocate had been invited to speak at the Peekskill branch, host to the conference, without the knowledge of state officials or the national office.

Discussing the incident in the Board meeting, Dr. Tobias made it clear that he did not consider the issue of freedom of speech involved.

"Freedom of speech," he said, "does not require us to make our platform availabe to a man in custody of the law as Bowles was at that time or to one who openly incites violation of the law of the land as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court. Bowles is opposed to everything for which we stand."

# NAAWP wins stay in Delaware battle to revoke its charter

The American

Sat. 11-20-54

WILMINGTON, Del. — The state's petition for a preliminary injunction to revoke the charter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People in Delaware was denied last week by Vice Chancellor William N. Marvel.

Chancellor Marvel, who also denied an NAAWP plea to dismiss the case, said in his decision that granting a preliminary injunction would have the effect of pronouncing a "death sentence" on the organization without benefit of trial.

Baltimore, Md.

He pointed out that the state might prove its point and win a permanent injunction at a later hearing. However, he did not set a date for such a hearing. The NAAWP is accused of failing to uphold the Delaware Constitution.

# Bowles Wanted For Criminal Conspiracy

DOVER, Del. — (INS) — Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware Saturday ordered the arrest of Bryan W. Bowles, President of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, on charges of criminal conspir-

Gov. Boggs said: "Law and order will be maintained and the police have been alerted and directed to arrest anyone else who violates our laws."

**OUSTER OF STUDENTS**

Bowles led anti-integration forces in a campaign to end mixed white and Negro classes in Milford, Del., which resulted in the ouster of the Negro students from Milford High School.

A statement issued by Attorney General H. Albert Young declared:

"Reports have reached the governor that Bowles and other leaders of the NAAWP intend to continue interference with school attendance by the boycotting of schools, intimidation of parents and children, and the fomenting of racial disturbance."

**ASKS FOR RECORDS**

Young took action last Thursday to revoke the Delaware Charter of the NAAWP and issued subpoenas ordering officials of the organization produce its financial records.

U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said in Washington Thursday that the government would "move promptly" if anti-integration drives such as have occurred in Milford, Washington and Baltimore result in violation of federal law.

Borwnell added that the Justice Department has made available to police the "record" of Bowles. He said department records show that Bowles has been charged with issuing fradulent checks and with operating under false pretenses.

Bowles, a former Florida resident now living in Washington, was reported addressing meetings this weekend in Baltimore and

# Robbie Boss Once Held On Con Rap

WASHINGTON — The peaceful, orderly integration in Baltimore schools which the city had pointed to with pride got its first taste of disturbance when parents picketed an elementary school last week in the southwest section of the city.

Bryan Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, whose group inspired the action, is reported to be under close surveillance now by local and Federal authorities after the extension of his hate campaign from Delaware to Baltimore.

It was revealed that the 34 year old ex-marine was arrested in Baltimore in August, 1953 on a confidencing charge involving $5,000.

At first, he pleaded guilty and later switched to not guilty. He was freed by a technicality of this charge, but had to stand trial on additional charges of passing bad checks and wage violations.

He was found guilty on these counts and senteneed to a year in the Maryland House of Correction, but the sentence was suspended after he promised to make restitution.

At the time, there was an indication that he had undergone psychiatric examinations. Although the association has had trouble recruiting members, Bowles and his wife, who are the chief agitators, have managed to turn the town of Milford, Del., into a warring camp of resistance by both Negro and white parents.

The tense situation spread also to nearby Laurel, Del., where Bowles took over a mass meeting of 1,500 white people.

The superintendent of schools there said that most of the shouters who took part in the demonstration were outsiders from Virginia and Maryland whom Bowles had imported to fan dissension.

# Police Seize Bowles In School Case

**BRYANT BOWLES,** the white supremacist who has been trying to stir up a war against the U. S. Supreme Court and its decision outlawing segregation in the schools, was enmeshed with the law last week—a plight which is not new to him.

Within a few hours:

**1.** He was served with a summons at an open air meeting near Baltimore, Md., directing him to a huddle with federal income tax authorities in Baltimore.

**2.** He was arrested at an airport near Milford, Del. where he sparked the first strike against admitting Negro children to previously segregated schools, on two charges of conspiring to violate the Delaware education law.

**THE INCOME** tax charge had nothing to do with Bowles' fight against the end of segregation in the schools, but with a roofing business he formerly ran in Baltimore. He didn't show up, later explaining he had been delayed by "business" in Delaware.

Meanwhile, a Delaware court issued an injunction which ordered Milford school authorities to re-admit 10 Negro students to the high school. The students attended classes when the term opened, were later transferred to another school when a boycott by white students brought on the resignation of the school board.

"McKeldin has got to go," said the Bowles statement, referring to Dr. Byrd's Republican rival.

"I have high hopes that Byrd, when he is elected, will try to keep the races from mixing and mongrelizing in Maryland. I believe his record at the University of Maryland shows it."

The indorsement drew a mild rebuke tonight from Mr. Byrd.

"Neither I nor anyone in my headquarters had anything to do with it or knew anything about it," he said. He is making a campaign tour of Allegany County.

"We in Maryland do not look kindly on outside interference with our affairs," he added, "as we are fully capable of handling them ourselves."

# Bowles Jailed In Default Of $1,000 Bail

DOVER, Del. —(INS)— Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, was jailed for nearly five hours in Dover Thursday in default of $1,000 bail.

The segregation proponent was arrested on a fugitive warrant issued by Memphis, Tenn., police. Magistrate George K. Shockley, who set bail, said Memphis authorities charged Bowles with issuing a worthless check against an NAAWP account.

Bowles was released when Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Sharpe of Frederica, near Milford, signed a bail bond. He left for his headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Bowles appeared before Shockley shortly after he was arraigned before Judge Arlee B. Magee on two counts of conspiracy to violate Delaware school laws. He pleaded innocent and will have a hearing Nov. 29.

The Delaware charges stemmed from Bowles' campaign to prevent the integration of Negro pupils at Milford High School. Several legal battles on the question of integration are pending.

# Bowles Says NAAWP Supports Dr. Byrd

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—W Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, said today his organization "highly indorses" the candidacy of Dr. H. C. Byrd for Governor of Maryland.

# Bryant Bowles Shifts Attack From Negroes to Jews and Ike

Herald Miami, Florida 6-4-B

JACKSONVILLE —(AP)— Bryant W. Bowles, former Tampa man who heads the National Association for the Advancement of White People, attacked Jews rather than Negroes in a speech here.

He also criticized President Eisenhower; Vice President Richard Nixon; the United States Supreme court, especially Justices Felix Frankfurter and Earl Warren; the Anti-Defamation League and B'nai B'rith; Atty-Gen. Herbert Brownell; Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns and several others.

**"I'm not fighting the Jews; they are fighting me," Bowles told an audience of nearly 200. "They jumped on me first and I am retaliating. They are the people who are telling you to mix."**

Bowles called the Negroes dupes of Communists and left-wingers.

"The NAACP is not a Negro organization" he said. "The bosses are Jews."

"There's nothing wrong with being a Negro," he said. "And there's nothing wrong with being a White man. I'm willing to help the Negro see that all his descendants will be Negroes.

At another point he said "the Negro would still be happy if the left wingers hadn't started it." (integration)

Bowles claimed victory in his campaign against integration of the races in Milford, Del., schools.

**Delaware people, like Floridians, didn't believe integration could happen there, Bowles said. He claimed there have been attempts at integration in Florida.**

Sun. 11-18-54

Sheriff Willis V. McCall of Lake county "last week had to take three Negroes out of school, but I didn't see it in the papers," Bowles said.

McCall, asked about the incident, said at his home in Eustis: "It wasn't exactly an attempt at integration. Oh, it amounted to that all right, but I'd rather not comment right now."

Bowles said the school board at Apopka also "had to get three out."

Bowles also said a chapter of his NAAWP will be formed in Lake county and "we'll turn it over to Willis V. McCall."

McCall said he will attend the meeting at Tavares "and I'll be one of the members. But I don't know about turning it over to me."

# Reds Plan Negro Republic In South, Bowles Claims

Miami, Florida Herald

TAVARES — (UP) — Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, said in a speech here that the Communists want to found a "Negro republic" in the South.

Bowles, who has said in various speeches that the Communists are behind the move toward racial integration in the United States, was cheered frequently as he addressed an audience of 800 persons Wednesday night.

Sun. 11-19-54

**The gathering at this small Florida community was four times the size of his audience the previous night at populous Jacksonville. He said he is trying to organize an NAAWP chapter in Florida.**

A major aim of the Communists, he said, is the "creation of a Negro republic in the South."

1-9-B

"They believe enough migrants are here to put such a plan across," Bowles said. "But I believe these people from the north will back you up if you tell your story to them."

In his speech Bowles attacked the United States Supreme court for its decision last May 17 against public school segregation and also criticized Eleanor Roosevelt, former President Truman, Jews, the United Press the Associated Press, and Time, Life and Fortune magazines.

# Bowles May Not Get Meeting Place Because Of Disapproval

PLYMOUTH, Fla. — (INS) — Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, said Friday in Plymouth that he will stage a pro-segregation meeting in Winter Garden tonight.

In Winter Garden, city officials said that the only place Bowles' group could hold a rally would be on the property owned by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

But a company spokesman said that Bowles had not asked for permission to use the property and "wouldn't get it if he did." A. L. Collins, regional head of the railroad, said "our company does not feel kindly toward Bowles' program."

Winter Garden Mayor C. V. Bourland disclaimed any civic responsibility for the meeting and said, "all we want to do is to keep things orderly."

Bowles said "we will go to all means to keep things peaceful but we are going to hold a rally and we want everybody to come."

He made the announcement after cancelling plans to stage a meeting in Orlando when the city's acting mayor said that Bowles had not asked for permission to stage a meeting.

Bowles said he had assumed he had city council approval to use a downtown park.

# Bowles loses again

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — Bryant W. Bowles, Don Quixote of the cause of segregation, has had more licks in the last week than the paddles of a windmill could have administered to the fictional character he seems determined to imitate.

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-13-54

First, on the bat, the champion of white supremacy lost his U.S. court case against the local mail carrier, Roscoe V. Cooper, whom he beat up for insulting his (Bowles') wife.

Judge Andrew A. Howard Jr., colored, in District Court, Thursday, scoffed at Bowles' charge that the postman had assaulted Bowles, declaring: "I've had enough of this. The court finds this man (Cooper) not guilty."

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**IN THE MEANTIME,** Bowles, himself, faces charges of assault brought by the NAACP in behalf of Mr. Cooper, who alleges that he was knocked down and stomped by Bowles while discharging his duties as a government employee. Bowles will be tried on this charge on Jan. 5.

Wednesday, Bowles was arrested in Dover, Del., on a fugitive warrant charging him with passing a worthless check in Memphis, Tenn. He was jailed for several hours while waiting for his followers in the National Association for the Advancement of White People to raise the $1,000 bond assessed him.

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**THIS WEDNEDAY** he must face a judge in Dover on two charges of violating state school laws by fomenting unrest during the attempt to desegregate the high school in Milford, Del.

Philadelphia's Mayor Clark has issued a warning to him that he will be arrested if he comes there and tries to instigate racial trouble; and Baltimore police have a dossier on him, including a psychological report, for passing worthless checks there in 1953.

## Bowles held

Afro-American

DOVER, Del.—Bryant Bowles, self-appointed head of the NAAWP, was held under $1,000 bond Wednesday on a fugitive warrant charging him with passing a worthless check in Memphis, Tenn.

Sat. 11-13-54

The warrant was issued as Bowles was arraigned on charges of conspiracy to violate state school laws by contesting racial segregation at Milford High School. A hearing was set for Nov. 10.

## State Denies NAAWP Writ

Washington, D.C. Post-Times Herald

Wed. 11-10-54

## Revocation

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9 (AP).—A state request for a preliminary injunction to suspend operations of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP) in Delaware has been denied by Vice Chancellor William N. Marvel.

P-7

The state sought the writ to stop the functioning of NAAWP until it could be argued and decided whether the organization's charter should be revoked.

At the same time yesterday, Marvel refused an NAAWP plea for immediate dismissal of the whole case.

State Attorney General H. Albert Young has asked the Court of Chancery to revoke the organization's charter on grounds that it failed to uphold the Delaware Constitution when it sided with elements that boycotted a Milford school over the integration of students.

Counsel for the NAAWP had argued that the state and not Young had to bring the charges leading to revocation.

Marvel said in his decision that granting a preliminary injunction would have the effect of pronouncing a "death sentence" on the organization without benefit of trial.

Revoking the charter would force the NAAWP to open its membership and financial books to public inspection, prevent it from recruiting additional members and from soliciting funds, and, in effect, destroy its corporate structure.

Marvel said, however, that the state might prove its point at a later hearing and a permanent injunction could result. On these grounds, Marvel said, he could not dismiss the petition without a hearing. Marvel set no date for a hearing on a permanent injunction.

## Bowles Afro-American visitor cleared

Sat. 11-13-54

P. 8

NAAWP head fails to get new warrant

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

No charges were placed by the U.S. Attorney's office, Tuesday against "the visitor" who was accused of carrying a gun into Bryant Bowles' office, last Saturday.

After a hearing before Richard Snider, assistant district attorney in Municipal Court, "the visitor," John L. Gray, a Howard University graduate, was freed.

**MR. GRAY** was first involved in the case when he voluntarily came to the U.S. Attorney's office, Monday, and stated that the wrong man had been accused by Bowles.

Previously, Bowles, his wife, and Edward L. Strohecker, vice president of the NAAWP, which Bowles heads, had identified Dudley Reese, 22, of the 2100 block N St., NW, as the man who asked Bowles for a job, and then allegedly fingered a gun in his pocket.

Mr. Gray, however, told the U.S. Attorney's office that Reese was the wrong man; that he had been the visitor in Bowles office, and wanted to give himself up after reading about the investigation of Reese in the newspaper.

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**MR. GRAY,** a clean-cut appearing young man, denied having a gun, and said he had gone to Bowles' office out of curiosity, under the pretext of looking for a job.

Joseph McCormick, who represented Mr. Gray at the hearing, stated that he and his client had no comment on the case except that no charges were placed after a full hearing before Mr. Snider.

Mr. Snider commented that the U.S. Attorney's office did not sanction Mr. Gray's actions in going to Bowles' office, but there was a doubt as to whether Mr. Gray had a gun.

After Bowles failed in his attempt to obtain a warrant on the carrying a deadly weapon charge, he immediately went to the office of the corporation counsel, and attempted to get a warrant against Mr. Gray on a charge of disorderly conduct.

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**WHEN BOWLES** entered the corporation counsel's office, he asked for Clark King, assistant corporation counsel, who had previously granted Bowles a disorderly conduct warrant against Roscoe Cooper, the mailman, who accused Bowles of beating him.

However, Mr. King was absent and the case was handled by C. Marvin Ward, assistant corporation counsel, who refused to grant the warrant.

Mr. Gray stated that he is an apprentice in an architectural firm in Philadelphia, and was in Washington visiting his mother in the 4800 block East Capitol St., at the time of the incident.

## Bowles Says Armed Man Called on Him

Post-Times Herald

Sun. 10-31-54

Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, told police a Negro job-seeker armed with a gun came to his office at 1319 F st. nw. yesterday afternoon.

P. 15-M.

Bowles said the man described himself as an architect in need of a job, and several times during the conversation pulled a gun halfway from his pocket. Bowles did not say the man threatened his life.

Minutes after Bowles reported the incident to police, a man answering the description of the job-seeker was picked up at 13th and G sts. nw. He had no gun and police freed him one hour later after unsuccessfully attempting to locate Bowles to make an identification.

Both requests were denied, but Judge George D. Neilson did put the case off until January after when he entered to pick up the mail. Bowles is supposed to have followed Cooper inside of the building and questioned him on why he sorted their mail on Friday. Cooper replied that it was not Friday, and that Mrs. Bowles had spoken to him about this on Thursday night. Bowles charged Cooper with calling his wife a liar and began to rain blows on him.

**PERFORMING DUTIES**

Upon investigation, postal inspectors found that Cooper was "performing his duties properly." A warrant was then sworn out for Bowles for "fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a Negro postal employe."

The segregationalist posted a $300 bail when the warrant was issued, and was arraigned in court the following day. The trial which was set for last Monday was again postponed after Bowles had pleaded innocent and requested a trial by judge. His attorney requested that the case be continued for at least three months because of publicity that would prejudice the case.

## Negro Ass't D.A. Asks Prosecution For Bowles

Baltimore, Md. Sun

11-6-54

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Austin Fickling, one of the few Negro assistant United States attorneys in the District of Columbia, ruled last week that the assault case against Bryant W. Bowles warranted prosecution.

This decision against the self appointed president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP) resulted in the scheduling of a jury trial to be held on Jan. 5.

The charge against Bowles grew out of an affray which took place a week earlier in the lobby of the building where the NAAWP's headquarters is located, when the white supremist attacked Roscoe V. Cooper, a colored mailman.

Cooper claimed that Bowles attacked him while he was on duty collecting mail in the building and hit and kicked him.

Bowles admitted that he hit Cooper for allegedly calling Mrs. Bowles "a liar" but denied kicking him.

**TROUBLE STARTED**

The trouble got started when Mrs. Bowles claims to have noticed the mailman sorting their mail from other mail picked up in the building. When she questioned him about it Cooper stated that he had been ordered to do so because the post offices in other cities had complained that mail coming from Bowles had been short of necessary postage. He is said to have told this statement by calling the post office.

Later Cooper stated that Bowles and his wife and some other people were on the outside of the building

# Bowles Lashes Back At Ike, Jews And Negroes

WINTER GARDEN, Fla.—Bryant Bowles, organizer and self-appointed head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, carried out his promise to speak here last week, but he drew only a scant 200 persons and a few of them stepped up to take out $5 memberships.

Denied use of one private property and told not to block city streets, Bowles delivered his usual verbal attack against Jews, President Eisenhower, the U. S. Supreme Court and integration, from the back of a truck backed up to a taxi stand on downtown Plant st.

His scheduled meeting at Orlando several days later was called off when he was denied use of Eola Park. But Bowles retorted:

## Slight Error

The NAAPMWP, Inc., is being sabotaged from within by its own inefficiency. The organization, one of those newly-born hate outfits which has sprung into being since the May 17 Supreme Court decision.

Like Mississippi, which has its notorious Citizens Councils, Georgia has the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People, Inc.

At least four persons living in Chicago have been invited by mail to join the hoodlum outfit. All four are Negroes and therefore by the wildest flight of imagination would have no interest in the organization.

But just suppose they joined. As stupid as R. L. Addelton who signs these letters appears to be, he may have invited as many Negroes as whites to become members.

It would be an ironic twist if the number of Negroes joining outnumbered the whites. Since memberships are being solicited by mail who can tell?

Seriously though, since the mail service of the United States government is being utilized in this blatant scheme to defy the federal government, we suggest that the FBI peer into the matter.

We have some literature and can supply names of persons invited to join.

# Chicagoan Gets Bid To Join NAAPMWP, Inc.

By GEORGE DANIELS

Albert Bailey, 35, returned from an Atlanta visit several weeks ago.

Last week he received through the mail an application blank from the NAAPMWP — This stands for the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of White People, Inc.

An attendant at Chicago's Hines hospital, Bailey was amused over the application blank, sent from Griffin, Ga., and signed by a R. L. Addleton, listed as secretary and treasurer of the organization.

According to the literature, the NAAPMWP was chartered in Georgia on June 9, 1954, to "fight Communism, Socialism, Fascism, Nazism and any attempt to destroy the way of life for the white race."

The application read: "We believe in equal protection of our laws and equal facilities for all races, but on a segregated basis. We are pledged to maintain segregation in our public schools, churches, theatres, restaurants, public transportation, public housing projects, swimming pools, on golf courses, playgrounds and in municipal parks."

Membership in the NAAPMWP costs $3 a year and is open to white only.

Two reasons prohibit Bailey from returning the application with his membership fee. One is that he is already a member of the NAACP. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The other is that he is a Negro.

# Bryant Bowles Quits Offices Downtown

Bryant W. Bowles has vacated the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of White People at 1319 F st. nw., the International Building, at the request of the building's management.

The offices were cleared of all equipment yesterday and a secretary to Bowles said he was moving the NAAWP national headquarters from Washington to Delaware.

The building's manager, James R. Deihl, said Bowles had been given a 30-day notice to vacate because "the building couldn't stand all this notoriety —you know, fights in the lobby and things like that."

He was refering to the fact that Bowles faces a jury trial here on a charge that he assaulted a Negro mailman in the building's lobby.

ternational Building Wednesday night and was said to be enroute to Florida. The NAAWP phone has been disconnected.

Bowles moved from the In-

## Civic Federation Hits New White Group as Vicious Organization

The Federation of Civic Associations last night called the newly formed National Association for the Advancement of White People a vicious organization.

The civic group cited a letter from the new group soliciting Nation-wide membership.

C. Herbert Marshall, president of the civic group, suggested the letter "not be dignified" by a formal protest.

"There is a law," Mr. Marshall said, "and they will obey it."

Earlier in the meeting the group voted to support Recreation Supt. Milo F. Christiansen in allowing any civic group to hold meetings in a public building in its area, regardless of color or race.

In other business last night, the associations:

1. Asked that the Federal contribution to the District budget be 40 per cent of the total.

2. Urged that the United States Public Health Service be forced to conform to the regulations the Commissioners have set up for maternal care in local hospitals. Federal hospitals in the District, it was pointed out, do not fall under these regulations. The group was told that several of them do not now conform to the law on maternal care.

3. Protested that Radio Station WOOK is being boycotted by local newspapers. None of the newspapers lists the activities of the station, it was said.

## It's The Same Ol' Story As . . .

# Reporter Tells Why New Race Hate Group Fights Integration

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Last week during conversation at lunch with a friend in the cafeteria of the Labor department, I learned that there was a new organization in town which was well worth giving some attention.

Later I took the elevator in the DuPont Circle building to the 10th floor, turned down the corridor and paused at the door marked 1007. This was the headquarters of the National Association For Advancement of White People, Inc. (I did not say Colored People, I said White Poeple).

Three persons were in the small room. A tall good looking young man with wavy black hair and beetle eyebrows and fresh ruddy complexion greeted me cordially. "How do," he said in a southeastern drawl. He waved me to a chair.

**AN EX-MARINE**

After identifying myself, I inquired if he minded answering a few questions. "Not at all," he said gesturing grandly. "We'll be glad to give you any information you want. We have nothing to hide."

His name, he said, was Bryant W. Bowles. He is 30 years old and a native of Tampa, Fla., and later I learned that he was an ex-Marine.

To let him tell the story in his own way, I asked the origin of the organization. First he showed me a thick loose leafed book containing the constitution and by-laws and the provisions of the charter granted them as a non-profit corporate organization by the state of Delaware.

**NO HATE GROUP?**

His hands slashed the air as he emphasized that this was not a 'hate" organization nor a secret one like the Ku Klux Klan. It was the sensible common sense approach to the problem.

But the material which he handed me was as inflammable as nitro glycerin. A multigraphed letter to "Dear Friend" contained such questions as "Do you wish your children to continue playing and sitting in school with children of their own color? Would you like to preserve your privilege to sit in a restaurant and eat only with people of your own color? Do you wish to continue living next to people of your own color? The letter went on to say that 75 percent of the crime in the nation's Capital was committed by Negroes, and that 6 percent of crimes of violence in other parts of the country were done by Negroes.

A press release explaining the nature and purpose of the organization said that the design for living of the white citizens was teetering on the brink of disaster and that pressure groups exploiting the Negro race were responsible. It said that the forced integration of the races in Washington under President Eisenhower was fanatical and inciting Negroes most of them against their will and could only lead to disaster.

**HIS OWN IDEA**

Bowles claims that the idea for the organization was all his own. It was formed last December and has grown so that regional offices have now been established in Georgia and Memphis, Tenn. Asked about membership, he declined to reveal the exact figures, but said that applications through organizations were being requested sometimes at the rate of a thousand a day. Most of the members, he said was made of young couples with families. While I was sitting there three middle aged persons came in to make application. Bowles did say they expected soon to reach the 50,000 mark and when this happened, he would be invited to the Capital for a week's convention at organization expense.

This led me to ask how the organization was being financed and who were its angels. Joining fee had been reduced from $5 to $2 since the applications were coming in so fast, he said skirting the question on the backers. Later on, he said that he had the support of many northern and southern congressmen.

A young white man who interviewed Bowles brought back a report even more indicative of the workings of a disorganized mind polluted with race prejudice. His report named D. C. Fire Dept. Captain Tacey as one of the biggest promoters of the organization locally, and said that memberships from white policemen in the 8th and 9th precincts were rolling in. The idea was also catching fire in the third precinct.

**FEAR NAACP?**

The report stated that contributions were coming in from union locals, citizens associations, and police and fire groups. The apparent fear of the power of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is reflected in their estimate of its membership as two million with 99 percent of D. C. Ngero government workers belonging.

The NAACP is accused of distortions like seeking an all-Negro government with mayor-on-down and that dread spectre of white purity, intermarriage. The NAACP was made up of pinks, reds, and fellow travellers, the report said

**MULATTO THEORY**

Another fantastic statement! mulattoes are the root of all of America's race difficulties. The very dark and black people are decent people. The mulattoes raise all the hell about FEP. The NAACP pretends to speak for colored people, but it speaks only for mulattoes. A newspaper picture of an NAACP delegation which recently visited the White House was used to illustrate that point, but Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau who is dark brown was described as an exception to the "mulatto theory." Arthur Springarn, the president o the NAACP board who is white was mistaken for a mulatto.

**BOWLES KNOCKS IKE**

Bowles took time out from expounding his philosophy to me to flay President Eisenhower for confusing both Negroes and whites. He said that while he was in the Army, Ike ignored the Truman order on integration and had to be given two orders before he would comply. Now he was talking out of both sides of his mouth and ramming integration down unwilling throats in the Capital.

On Jan. 29 of this year, Bowles wrote to the President. He commended him for a quote which appeared in the Drew Pearson column of Jan. 19 concerning Ike's rebuttal to the NAACP on FEPC. The quote said "That's where we disagree, though I will go along with you that there are biased employers in this country. While I don't approve of these people, neither do I approve of using any sort of compulsion on anyone regarding employment in a place of business. I also have doubts about the jurisdiction of a Federal FEPC in the various states under our Constitution." And Bowles thanked the president for his "can did appraisal of an issue whereby the inherent rights of individual citizens are jeopardized by forces so dedicated to a particular purpose that they often lose sight of the idea that this is a land of Freedom." No reply has been received from the president on the

we do them."

On communism he expressed himself as unalterably opposed. "Boy, they're no good. I'm waiting for that Tass boy (Russian News Agency) to come in here. I just hope the place is full of reporters. I sure can take care of him when he comes."

That ended the interview.

**FOREIGN POLICY ENIGMA**

I asked Bowles if he did not think the views of his organization would conflict with our foreign policy in trying to win friends abroad. His concept of foreign policy is indeed a curious one.

He slapped the side of the desk. "If we've got to make our foreign

policy on what some other countries or tries to tell us what to do then we're in pretty bad shape."

"What about our need for friendship," I asked him.

"We don't need their friendship. They need our dollars and by God they got no right to meddle in our affairs. They need us worse than

Bowles thanked me, said he would be glad to cooperate anytime. As I rode down in the elevator, with my mixed emotions I was thinking that there ought to be more asylums to contain the loose lunatics at large.

## Georgia group formed to abet segregation

GRIFFIN, Ga., June 15—(AP)—A group of Georgians has set up an association for the "advancement" and "protection" of white people.

Its official name is "the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People, Inc."

It was incorporated for a period of 20 years in papers signed by Judge Wyeth A. Brass of Superior Court.

The papers set forth its purpose as to defend any legal action brought to destroy any civil rights, the traditions of the Southern white people of segregation and to promote the welfare and association of the white race.

The incorporators are R. L. Addleton, Griffin attorney and former assistant state attorney general; William D. Derickson, photographer; Dr. Marvin Head and Rebecca N. Boyd.

will be national in scope and has thousands of supporters.

Hardin said an organizational meeting will be held as soon as the group receives its Georgia charter. About 500 people will be invited to attend he said.

A constitution and by-laws for the organization are expected to be drawn up in about a week, according to Hardin.

A couple months ago a group which calls itself the National Association for the Advancement of White People was announced in Washington.

back after one of its employes beat a small colored school girl. He is president.

T. H. Miller, a real estate agent, is vice president. E. C. Newton is secretary and Carlton E. Turner, treasurer.

### Fired Colored Workers

Ivey announced that he fired immediately after the May 17 ruling his seven colored employes at the tavern.

Leaders here said that about 60 days ago Miller, who disputed with a young colored man who took exception to Miller's criticism of his bicycle riding, was beaten by the man, who was fined in police court.

No charges were brought against Miller, who is said to have followed the man some distance.

The Florence Morning News reported that NAAWP is actually the third organization attempt since May 17.

According to the newspaper, the group first started to join up with the notorious White Circle League of America. Then, it sought alliance with the Grass Roots Crusade.

### Meet In YMCA

Plans for expanding NAAWP were made Tuesday night in a meeting in the local YMCA (white) building. Some 70 persons, 10 of them women, attended the meeting.

Ivey, principal speaker, spoke for more than one hour on purposes of the organization, which he claims isn't affiliated with the KKK.

Chief Justice Warren, he charged, was the man who guided the high court through to the school ruling.

As a result Ivey claimed, Mr. Warren would head the GOP 1956 ticket, "because he can now control a lot of colored votes."

### Plans To Lobby

"We must wake up the white people," Ivey said in noting that the Court had ruled in the interest of colored petitioners.

The NAACP, he said, along with communist groups, maintained powerful pressure in Washington in anti-segregation lobbying. NAAWP will work on congressional representatives to restore recent losses to whites.

Ivey assailed Florence's mayor for allegedly offering to pay entrance fee to a colored resident, who once thought of running for a seat on City Council.

(The AFRO learned that the mayor had once asked Dr. Roscoe J. Wilson why some of the city's prominent citizens didn't offer for an office. Dr. Wilson made a joke of the matter by saying he would offer himself if he could afford the price of entrance fee. Whereupon the mayor was quoted as saying "you certainly wouldn't have to worry about money.")

### Church Attacked

Without identifying the Rev. E. L. Bird, pastor of Florence's First Baptist Church, Ivey assailed his church, where the May 23 sermon was delivered.

The NAAWP head reported he saw "white girls" emerging from the colored Ebenezer Baptist Church where "Miss Gasque" (white) taught classes and permitted mixing of the races.

The Rev. W. A. Johnson, Ebenezer pastor, told the AFRO that Ivey's reference was to an annual daily vacation Bible School which closed its fourth consecutive year July 10, beginning on July 5.

The school, having a mixed faculty but only colored pupils, is sponsored by the First Baptist Church.

It had an enrollment this year of 226, for an all-time record, and was the last of several all-colored, or all-white vacation Bible Schools in the city.

### Visited By Police

During the week, Mr. Johnson said, a police officer visited the school to investigate a report of "mixing," and was driven away by Miss Gasque, supervisor, who allegedly told him that the school was protected by the 14th Amendment.

Several white missionaries, one recently returned from China, were also on the faculty, the Rev. Mr. Johnson said.

Mr. Johnson, moderator of a powerful Baptist Association, a former president of the Florence Ministerial Alliance and successful farmer-undertaker and fraternal leader, told the AFRO that local citizens of both races don't think NAAWP will last or gain much more strength locally.

"It's leaders aren't among the important white people here," he said.

### Commission Revoked

From another source the AFRO was told that one of the NAAWP heads had caused Governor James F. Byrnes to revoke the notary public commission of a fine young colored woman, identified as Miss Catherine Miller, who had developed a thriving business.

At the Tuesday night meeting, a "Mr. Augustine" of Walterboro and several other whites expressed views similar to those given by Ivey.

The Rev. Mr. John P. Roquemore, who offered the opening prayer, asked divine help "to keep out those who would come in sheep's clothing . . . the creeping things that would divide our great nation."

Some of the NAAWP leaders are said to "definitely be" KKK members.

### NAACP In Drive

E. E. Guile, president of the Florence NAACP Branch, was out of town Friday but Mrs. Samuel M. Broom, the branch's secretary, said that there are now about 350 members in the NAACP chapter, which is in the midst of its annual membership drive.

NAAWP appeared before the special committee seeking ways to retain school segregation this week.

# New hate group picks Warren for its target

By JOHN H. McCRAY

FLORENCE, S.C.—Its leaders said to have racist backgrounds, a new all hate organization was disclosed here this week.

Calling itself the NAAWP (National Association For The Advancement of White People), the organization announced that by Friday it had enrolled more than 300 members locally and had begun organization of ten other chapters in Central South Carolina.

National headquarters for NAAWP, it was announced, is in Washington, D.C.

### Warren A Target

Chief targets for its first week of operating were Chief Justice Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court, a local white Baptist minister who, May 23, delivered an anti-segregation sermon in support of the May 17 Ruling, Florence's mayor and the NAACP.

Identified officers of the chapter are C. L. Ivey, a tavern operator who, is said to have worked with a bakery here which was boycotted several years

# Form Group To Preserve Whites

AUGUSTA, Ga. — An organization for the "preservation of the white race" was officially organized this week.

A legal ad in the Augusta newspaper announced a petition for incorporation had been granted to the National Association for the Preservation of the White Race, Inc.

Petitioners were listed at W. A. Danner, Washington, Ga.; B. E. Patterson, Appling, Ga.; J. C. Epps Gloversville, S. C.; Frank Stow, Gainesville, Ga.; and B. Belcher, Albany, Ga.

Officials of the organization were reluctant to discuss its program. However, it is reported one aim is to provide legal aid for any white person who becomes involved in an altercation with a Negro.

John F. Hardin, attorney for the petitioner, said the organization

# Peepskill branch defends Bowles would-be host

NEW YORK — The Peekskill branch of the NAACP has rallied to the support of its president, Melvin Tapley, who recently received censure from the board of directors of the NAACP for inviting Bryant Bowles, head of the racist National Association for the Advancement of White People, to address the New York State Conferences of branches annual meeting Oct. 23-24, at Peekskill.

The board, in a telegram dated Oct. 18, canceled the meeting and sharply rebuked Mr. Tapley for having invited a person of such an unsavory reputation and of such undemocratic attitudes to be the conference's guest speaker.

In a telegram addressed to the NAACP board last week, Algernon B. White, recording secretary of the Peekskill branch, had this to say:

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"WHEN WE were made aware by the executive officers of the national branch of the true character and criminal background of Bryant Bowles, the invited speaker, we realized the deterimental effect of having that type person appear as guest speaker before the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches in our community.

"And it was therefore resolved by the general body to concur with the recinding of the invitation by the national board.

"Because of the implications of your telegram, we feel it impertive to reiterate our confidence in the leadership and guidance demonstrated by Melvin Tapley since he was elected president of the Peekskill branch of the NAACP two years ago.

"Prior to his assuming office, the Peekskill Branch had a total of 15 members and had no branch meeting for a total of 18 consectuive months.

"Under Mr. Tapley's leadership, the Peekskill branch rose to be one of the larges in Westchester County and brought many notable speakers to Peekskill, including the Hon. Hubert Delany, Harcourt Tyses, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and established a functioning Youth Council.

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"IN ADDITION, Mr. Tapley sponsored work shops on labor and industry, investigated migrant labor problems in this area and has been mainly responsible for the publication of a monthly bulletin to his members keeping them abreast of national, state and local NAACP news

"Furthermore, Mr. Tapley has kept the branch active 12 months a year. Instead of canceling meetings during the summer months, Mr. Tapley demonstrated his resourcefulness by holding picnic meetings and bus rides.

"We realize that Mr. Tapley has labored ceaselessly and unselfishly to further the cause of the NAACP, and reaffirm our confidence in his leadership and express appreciation for the improvements he has brought about in our community during the past two years.

"We consider one error of judgement does not negate nor disqualify Mr. Tapley continuing as the president of the Peekskil branch of the NAACP and carrying the magnificent job he has accomplished."

# Postman attacked

## Jail Bowles in Washington for beating mail carrier

# Government also presses him for taxes

WASHINGTON — Troubles are multiplying for Bryant W. Bowles, pro-segregationist founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, who sparked anti-integration drives in Delaware, Baltimore and this city.

Defendant in a breach of peace suit which would bar his organization from functioning in Delaware, and defaulter in $2,000 back taxes due the U.S. government, last week, he was held in $300 bond here of charges of assaulting a mail carrier.

Convicted several years ago as a bad check artist in Baltimore, Bowles also is under $6,000 bail for disrupting the school systems of two Delaware towns; and Federal authorities have given him 30 days to pay the back taxes he owes the government.

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BOWLES, WHO is 6 feet and weighs almost 200 pounds, admitted in District Court here Thursday that he struck down Roscoe V. Cooper, a 150-pound post office employee for 15 years, on Monday.

He said he struck Cooper, who delivers mail at the building where the NAAWP has its office, because the mail man called "my wife a liar.

"I knocked him down. Then I picked him up and knocked him down again," the hate monger boasted before Judge John J. Malloy, who imposed the $300 bail and granted a continuance of the case until this week.

The incident occurred, according to Bowles, as the climax of an argument between himself and Mr. Cooper after Bowles' wife had accused the veteran postman of carrying NAAWP mail out of the office separately.

— o O o —

COOPER SAID he told Bowles he was acting under orders in carrying out the mail because post offices in other cities had protested they were getting mail from Bowles' office without the necessary postage.

"Any way, you called my wife a liar," Bowles is reported to have told the postman before he struck him.

An ex-Marine, the anti-segregationist has declared at his public meetings that he is "not afraid" to fight for his right to "free speech" against any form of racial integration.

"I figure according to some insurance statistics that I got some 40 years to live and I'm going to die whoppin' and hollerin' for the white race," he told reporters.

— o O o —

"IF I GO TO JAIL, I want to be sure it's in the South. Jails are segregated there."

Meanwhile Police Capt. H. F. Murray of Precinct 14 has placed a 24-hour guard around the

**BULLETIN**

Eugene Davidson at the Washington NAACP issued the following statement late Wednesday:

"The D.C. Branch NAACP's policy [illegible] the National Association for the Advancement of White People and its founder-president, Bryant W. Bowles must be changed now, in the light of several overt acts by Bowles of inciting citizens to violate laws, and fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a postal employee.

"The NAACP will use every legal means to cause the arrest and prosecution of Bowles for assault and battery and for interference with a postal employee on duty.

"It seems clear from the facts that in the National Association for the Advancement of White People thuggery and violence already discredited by law-abiding citizens of both races; and that swift legal action must be taken by all authorities to stamp out immediately and completely this spark of Un-American reaction."

home of Mr. Cooper, at the request of the NAACP, which is pressing the mail man's case, after several threatening telephone calls were receive by Mrs. Cooper.

Bowles, after his hearing Thursday, took out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Cooper on charge of "disorderly conduct." The NAACP, through Washington attorney, Roy Garis, said that it will represent postman in this case.

BRYANT W. BOWLES AND WIFE
*Leaving Municipal Court Thursday*

**CONFERS WITH NAACP**—D.C. mailman Roscoe V. Cooper (center) confers with NAACP president Eugene Davidson (right) and Roy Garvin of the local NAACP legal committee before visiting Municipal Court, Washington, D.C., where Mr. Cooper swore out a warrant against Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

3 1954

NATIONAL PATRICK HENRY ORGANIZATION, INC.

# Bid for publicity?

A brand new Klan - like outfit calling itself the National Patrick Henry Organization, Inc., has filed suit in Federal court.

It has boldly named Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson as defendant.

The bigots, defiling the illustrious name of a Colonial patriot, want to restore segregated eating, drinking and restroom facilities at the Atlanta Naval Station.

They contend Mr. Wilson violated the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution in abolishing it.

The Tenth (often referred to as the states rights) Amendment states:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

How this applies to the point at issue is not clear.

The most ardent states righter has never disputed the right of the Federal government to control the armed services and all military installations.

Other than a thinly - disguised scheme to get its name on the front pages, there appears to be no rhyme or reason to the Patrick Henry Organization suit.

3 1954

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE RACE

# Racial Group Is Chartered

"An organization to "preserve segregation where possible within the law" was formed yesterday when its incorporation papers were filed in the office of Secretary of State Thad Eure.

The North Carolina Assn. for Preservation of the White Race, Inc., a non-stock corporation, listed its headquarters at 112 N. Queen St., Durham.

The incorporation papers were signed by five Durham men: R. T. Pitts, V. D. Estes, H. D. Daniel, D. O. Brogden and J. E. Byrd.

The organization papers said its "general and all over purpose" is to "work by all lawful and legitimate means for the advancement of the white race." As part of this it said it would work "to preserve segregation where possible within the law to maintain internal peace between the races."

The corporation also said it intends to promote legislation "for the advancement of white people" on the Federal and State level and help elect political candidates on the local and State level "regardless of party affiliation."

The association said its members must belong to the white race and be "at least 16 years of age and of good character."

# "WCC" Seeks To Organize; Macon County

NOTASULGA, Ala. —(SNS)— A Macon County Chapter of the White Citizen Council" (WCC) was scheduled to be organized here last Wednesday night, Dec. 15 in the American Legion Hut.

Announcement of the meeting appeared in the Dec. 19 issue of The Tuskegee News as a classified ad. The notice said that the 'WCC' was "not sponsored by the American Legion.

Negro persons constitute 84 per cent of the population in Macon County of which Tuskegee is the County seat. It is believed that the purchasing power of employees at the Tuskegee VA faculty and Tuskegee Institute is more than enough to counteract the pressure program of the "WCC."

Four strong Negro-led organizations are active in Macon County, namely the Tuskegee Branch NAACP; the Tuskegee Civic League, the Booker T. Washington (Elks) Lodge and the Britton McKenzie Post 150 of the American Legion. Also Macon County has a number of powerful influential ministers whose voices are heard among the masses.

"WCC" are also organized in Dallas, Hale, Marengo and Perry counties."

An effort to organize a Jim Crow auxiliary of the Dallas County "WCC" failed when aroused Negro sentiment in Selma and public exposure resulted in the cancellation of a proposed meeting Tuesday night, Dec. 14 to organize a "Negro citizen committee." A person listed as "John H. Clay" of Selma was purportedly trying to organize the adjunct to 'WCC."

# Hodding Carter assails Miss. Citizens Councils

Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 11-13-54

SHREVEPORT, La. (ANP)— Pulitzer - winning Newspaper editor Hodding Carter said last week that anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic groups were turning Mississippi Citizens's Councils into uptown Ku Klux Klans."

Carter, editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, blasted the formation of Citizens Councils in certain cities and counties of Mississippi that are dedicated to fight for segregation.

Carter described the formation of the councils as a "very dangerous situation." He told the Shreveport Bar Association that "we have other methods of maintaining separate schools for many years."

**HE SAID** it would be "absolute defeatism for us to insist we would have a mongrelized race if segregation is done away with."

Integration of public schools, he said, would cause a dangerous drop in education standards. Carter said Louisiana was going about it in the right way providing equal facilities.

Meanwhile, the 32nd Citizens Council was formed in Lowndes County, Miss. A fiery speaker said at the first meeting that the white and colored races "cannot line together in peace with equal social and political liberties."

# BOWLES TO BE PROSECUTED FOR ASSAULT ON NEGRO POSTMAN

Black Dispatch P. 1

## Man Who Seeks to Advance White People Takes Crack at Federal Employee

Oklahoma City, Okla.

## HAS CRIMINAL RECORD IN SEVERAL PLACES

Sat. 11-13-54 3

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Austin Fickling, one of the few Negro assistant United States attorneys in the District of Columbia, ruled last week that the assault case against Bryant W. Bowles warranted prosecution.

This decision against the self appointed president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP) resulted in the scheduling of a jury trial to be held on Jan. 5.

The charge against Bowles grew out of an affray which took place a week earlier in the lobby of the building where the NAAWP's headquarters is located, when the white supremist attacked Roscoe V. Cooper, a colored mailman.

Cooper claimed that Bowles attacked him while he was on duty collecting mail in the building and hit and kicked him.

Bowles admitted that he hit Cooper for allegally calling Mrs. Bowles "a liar" but denied kicking him.

The trouble got started when Mrs. Bowles claims to have noticed the mailman sorting their mail from other mail picked up in the building. When she questioned him about it Cooper stated that he had been ordered to do so because the post offices in other cities had complained that mail coming from Bowles had been short of necessary postage. He is said to have told Mrs. Bowles that she could verify this statement by calling the post office.

Later Cooper stated that Bowles and his wife and some other people were on the outside of the building when he entered to pick up the mail. Bowles is supposed to have followed Cooper inside of the building and questioned him on why he sorted out their mail on Friday. Cooper replied that it was not Friday, and that Mrs. Bowles had spoken to him about this on Thursday night. Bowles charged Cooper with calling his wife a liar and began to rain blows on him.

Upo investigation, postal inspectors found that Cooper was "performing his duties properly." A warrant was the sworn out for Bowles for "fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a Negro postal employe."

The segregationalist posted a $300 bail when the warrant was issued, and was arraigned in court the following day. The trial which was set for last Monday was again postponed after Bowles had pleaded innocent and requested a trial by judge. His attorney requested that the case be continued for at least three months because of publicity that would prejudice the case.

Both requests were denied, but Judge George D. Neilson did put the case off until January after Bowles said he would be out of town during the Christmas holidays.

Bowles, in the meantime, swore out a warrant against Cooper for disorderly conduct in that he used profane language in a public place. The mailman was arrested but freed on a $25 collateral, pending his appearance in court Thursday.

When Bowles was first arrested he swung at a news photographer who took his picture when en route to police headquarters, but later talked with reporters at his headquarters.

# Miss. Solons, Cleric Spur Ala. Anti-Negro Campaign

Defender Sat. 12-11-54 P. 3

SELMA, Ala. — (AN) — Two members of the Mississippi house and senate and a clergyman last week attacked the NAACP and U. S. Supreme Court for trying to upset their "heritage in the South."

Chicago, Ill.

The legislators were Rep. J. S. Williams and Sen. T. M. Williams. The minister was the Rev. M. H. Clark, a Presbyterian.

All three addressed a rally of some 1,200 whites attending a local mass meeting of the recently organized White Citizens Council, an anti-integration group.

Prior to the meeting, it was hinted that the gathering would discuss economic sanction against Negroes favoring integration. But, Atty. Alston Keith of Selma, chairman of the WCC and head of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, explained that no economic pressure will be applied "that has not already been sanctioned by the courts of Alabama and the U. S. Supreme Court."

The Mississippians, however, wasted little time in attacking the NAACP and the Supreme Court.

"We have a heritage in the South for which we should ever be vigilant," Rep. William told the assembly. "The NAACP's motto is 'The Negro shall be free by 1963' and shall we accept it?" He said that acceptance of the NAACP plan would ruin the South's economic system, and called upon Southerners to face up to the issue.

The Rev. Clark took another slant. He said the segregation issue was "catapulted upon us by nine obscure men of the Supreme Court," adding that he came to instill in the gathering "a sense of rightness for your cause."

Senator Williams called for leadership in the fight against integration, and criticized the Methodist church for issuing statements backing the Supreme court's ruling.

Meanwhile, contributions were accepted from prospective members. Some 600 men from Dallas county contributed $3 each to become members of the WCC.

In Marengo County, meanwhile, a similar meeting was being held. It elected Circuit Solicitor Tom Boggs as temporary chairman.

## "WCC": Alabama's New Menace

3

If any additional proof was needed that the "White Citizens Council" ("WCC") is Alabama's new menace, it was supplied at the organization of a unit of this thing in Marengo county last Monday night, December 6. It has engulfed public officials sworn to uphold and defend the law.

One of the speakers at the meeting, State Senator reportedly sputtered: "This (America) is a white man's country, it always has been and always be." This is sheer nonsense. This country belongs to all of its citizens. Ownership in this instance is spiritual more than it is material.

How a man could be so confused and mixed up on such a simple thing as this is beyond us. Birth alone gives one a citizenship share in the United States of America. Color has nothing at all to do with citizenship in this great and glorious country.

Black Journalism

This is only part of the story in Dallas county when he says: "More and more Negroes are registering to vote every day. Even in Dallas county, we have about 250 Negro voters, much to my sorrow."

P 4.

Civic leaders in Dallas county report that more than 2,000 Negro applicants have been rejected. They believe that this is due solely to racial prejudice and unfair voter-registration practices. There are 36,722 Negro persons and only 19,774 white persons living in Dallas county. But there are 8,100 voters in this county. Recent official figures indicated that there were only 165 Negro voters in Dallas county.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

It can be seen clearly that some members of the "WCC" rejected even now the 18th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the United States constitution. To say, although falsely and absurdly that the U. S. A. is "a white man's country" is to strike at the 13th and 14th Amendments. To contend for the racial restricting of the vote is to take up arms against the 15th Amendment.

The "WCC" is a new-type of intimidation organization with a new arsenal of evil ideas. This is what makes it an appearing menace to Alabama. It is doubtful that its mission can be accomplished within the law because many of its selected weapons appear to be extra-legal.

One thing is certain. The "WCC" has brought into full public glare the kind of political leaders the Black Belt is allowing to win it this vicious and damaging publicity. This organization should serve as an ominous warning to the inactive Negro leadership of that sector to awaken, weigh his strength and to use his head. There is always a way out for God-fearing and Christ-believing people, who are willing to clug and suffer for a better day and for their rightful share of democracy.

Ind. 12-25-54

Another thing is certain. If members of the Negro group make up their minds that they are going to vote in Alabama, this they can do in spite of the threats of the "WCC." This organization neither makes nor interprets the law. It is outside of the law and outside of the conscience of the good America which is loved by decent men without regard to skin, section or status.

What makes the appearance on the scene of the "WCC" tragic is that it is in an area of the state which is just beginning to get new industries and to diversify its economy. Likely the "WCC" has dealt a setback to this program and its future activities probably will wither other efforts to brighten the life of this section. Usually extra-legal movements allowed to come to power by wronging a disadvantaged group turn on other groups which do not bow to their menacing and enslaving power.

No group in the U. S. A. with the numerical and purchasing power strength of the Negro segment in the Black Belt has any reason to fear, provided it uses its intelligence. No group in America, no matter how humble it is, has much to fear as long as the constitution is operative. But every group that is attacked as a whole group, as is the case of the Negro segment in the Black Belt, can muster world-wide sympathy. The "WCC" has placed the Alabama Black Belt in the spotlight of the eyes of parts of a world to make up its mind on what to do.

The "WCC" is not the law even though it may at the moment have public officials in its ranks. Public officials can be called into account for any of their acts which are contrary to the law. No public official in this country is above the law even though he may think so and at times act this way. It is hard for us to see how any public official who is a "WCC" member can administer the law fairly where a Negro perseon is involved. This raises the question of fitness for public office of "WCC" members.

Probably this is the main reason "WCC" spokesmen are anxious to keep some qualified persons off the voting roll's. It is all the more reason for diligent and sustained efforts to increase the voting list.—*Birmingham World.*

# Good Will, Not Force, Should Prevail In White Citizens Councils

Citizens Councils are being organized in a number of Black Belt counties as a means of taking collective action in regard to the Supreme Court decision calling for desegregation of public schools. The right of peaceable assembly, and of acting through organizations, is, of course, beyond question.

At an organization meeting of one such council in Selma, speakers insisted that all steps taken by the groups of white citizens would be within the law. That insistence, of course, is perfectly correct. It should be the only attitude considered.

However, one Dallas County leader in the movement earlier was quoted to the effect that the council intends "to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage." That statement, although it has an unofficial status, is cause for concern. Action of the sort indicated would be completely wrong and would work more harm than good.

Employment of economic pressures to obtain one's way is no novelty, of course. Parents do it when they threaten to cut Junior's allowance if his grades at school do not improve. And while some modern psychologists may insist that such pressures against a child are undesirable, the practice is wide and certainly not illegal.

But it is a far cry from that sort of thing to what seems contemplated by the economic pressure utterance reported from Selma. The threat against Junior is aimed at getting him to do what he knows he ought to do. The implied threat against Negroes is to keep them from doing what they may well think they should do. It is like saying to them that if they agree with the Supreme Court and try peaceably to carry out its decision, they will be unable, say, to borrow money to plant their crops, or even to be able to work and live in the neighborhoods they have always called home.

Any play of this sort upon the fears of law-abiding citizens is utterly wrong. It should have no place among today's enlightened people.

But surely this unofficial statement will not be permitted to become the fixed policy of the white Citizens Councils. It is significant that at the public meeting in Selma in which the local council was organized, no speaker voiced a threat like that. But it is also to be noted that the council did not definitely and positively repudiate such a course. It should do so, if for no other reason than to restrain overzealous members.

The whole question of public school segregation is one in which there are honest differences of opinion. Such differences cannot be settled aright in an atmosphere of fear, of threat and reprisal. In conflicts of opinion, force never settles anything that could not have been settled better through conference, through the exercise of good will and intelligence.

We hope the people of good will, fair play and sound judgment will be dominant in these Citizens Councils.

# WCC, Marengo

By Bob Ingram

Of The Advertiser Staff

LINDEN, ALA.

THE white men of Marengo County joined hands here Monday night under the banner of the White Citizens Council in an attempt to maintain white supremacy.

A chapter of the W.C.C. was organized at the courthouse here following an impassioned meeting attended by more than 400 men.

The three speakers followed an almost identical line of attack. They all insisted that the primary goal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to break down the racial barrier through mixed marriages.

The charge that the NAACP "wants to open the bedroom doors of our white women to Negro men" was made frequently.

Throughout the long meeting the leaders of the movement insisted time and time again that the W.C.C. is not anti-Negro.

"We are not against the Negro, nor do we favor violence," all the speakers insisted.

However, later in the program Lawyer McCain Pitts declared the W.C.C. intended to maintain segregation without violence "if possible."

It was then that he added "you know and I know that the first time a Negro tries to enter a white school there will be blood spilled on that school campus."

LATER in the program during a question and answer session, a Marengo County farmer in overalls stood up in the balcony and said:

"I'm for this thing, but I've got a question. I'm a working man and I work with Negroes. When they find out I'm a member they may slack off in their work and leave it on my shoulders. What about that?"

Before the program chairman had a chance to answer, there were several answers supplied informally from the floor.

"Knock the black nigger in the head with a goddamn brick," one man said, not loudly but quite audibly.

"Kill the black b------," was another answer given from the floor.

It should be emphasized these sentiments did not come from the organization as a whole—they are contrary to the organization's stated aims — but merely from individuals who had been aroused by the impassioned speakers.

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HOWEVER, the situation was quickly calmed when a visitor from Perry County asked for the opportunity to answer the question.

"I'll answer you this way, Captain," he said. "The next morning after the W.C.C. organizes here, the nigger in Marengo County will be a different nigger."

Probably the most significant remarks of the evening were made by State Sen. Walter Givhan. Approaching the problem from a political viewpoint, Givhan insisted the Negro of Alabama would enter the white schools "only through the ballot box."

He further pointed out that under the present Alabama law the county Boards of Registrars are all-powerful in controlling the registration of voters.

"That law was passed in anticipation of the NAACP program," Givhan said. "It was designed to hold down Negro registration. If we can do that, then we can preserve our way of life."

In his explanatory remarks on the "economic pressure" to be used, Givhan suggested all the bankers of a county be included on a committee.

"They can play a big part in refusing credit to troublemakers, either white or black," Givhan said.

★ ★ ★

DR. LAWRENCE CRAWFORD also tipped his hand when he said of the Perry County chapter, "we have not applied any economic pressure yet but we are considering taking action against several people very soon."

John Givhan, brother of the senator, said in his brief address that the way to win support of all white men is to ask them but one question.

"Ask them if they would like to see their daughter marry a nigger," Givhan said. "I believe they will see the light then."

★ ★ ★

ALL of the speakers pointed out the psychological effect these meetings were having on the Negroes.

"I'll bet every Negro in Marengo County knows the white men are meeting here tonight. They don't know what we are up to, but they are getting jumpy. And that's the way we want it. Keep the darkies guessing and everything will be okay," Lawyer Pitts said in his address.

Pitts also said the only thing he could say for sure about Negroes is "you never know what them darkies are thinking about, you never know what they are going to do."

# Another White Citizens Unit To Form In Marengo Tonight

Special To The Advertiser

LINDEN, Ala., Dec. 5—A chapter of the White Citizens Council will be organized in Marengo County tomorrow night, with a mass meeting scheduled at the courthouse here at 7:30.

Leaders of the movement are expecting a crowd of more than 500 white men of the county to attend this organizational session.

In organizing a W.C.C. chapter, Marengo will become the fourth county in the state to form such a group. Dallas, Perry and Hale counties have already formed chapters.

A preliminary meeting was held here last Monday night with an estimated attendance of 100. This group heard a member of the Mississippi W.C.C. explain the purpose and objectives of the organization.

Meanwhile, 12 other Marengo men were attending a mass meeting in Selma, where they conferred with officials of the Dallas movement.

Sole purpose of the councils is to preserve racial segregation in the South. The Mississippi chapters, with a statewide membership of 200,000, plan to maintain segregation by means of economic pressure.

The four Alabama counties where chapters of the W.C.C. have been formed all have heavy Negro populations. Approximately 70 per cent of the population of Marengo is colored.

# Economic Lynch Law

(Reprinted from the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser)

The manicured Kluxism of these White Citizens Councils is rash, indecent and vicious.

The night-riding and lash of the 1920's have become an abomination in the eyes of public opinion. So the bigots have resorted to a more decorous, tidy and less conspicuous method, economic thuggery.

The stated aim of these White Citizens Councils is to throttle free speech and impose thought control by means of an economic claw.

Here is the way the anonymous spokesman stated the prospectus:

**The white population in this county (Dallas) controls the money and this in an advantage that the council will use in a fight to legally maintain complete segregation of the races.**

**We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage.**

This is almost unbelievable. In fact, we wonder at this point if this represents the second thinking of the sensible leadership of Dallas, Perry, Hale and Marengo Counties.

This is rash because the Negro himself holds a powerful and growing economic power of his own. The merchants, the bankers, the grocery stores and the auto dealers could find that they have grasped a two-edged sword that cuts wickedly in two directions.

The ever growing economic power of the Negro is not ignored elsewhere because it cannot be ignored.

What is proposed is indecent and vicious because we find a dominant group standing in the shadows threatening to confiscate the meat, drink and shelter of dissenters.

If a Dallas County colored man stole a hog, due process of law would shield him against injustice at the bar of justice. It would be necessary to indict him and then try him before 12 oath-bound jurors, rigidly charged by a judge. That Negro would be entitled to a lawyer and, if convicted, might have his case reviewed by two higher courts with their justices searching a record heavier than a big city telephone book. If finally convicted after having faced his accusers and having had opportunity to counter their accusations, his sentence would be light.

But if that same colored man wrote a letter to the editor of the Selma Times-Journal and urged all qualified Dallas Negroes to apply for the franchise or expressed approval of the Supreme Court's school decision, he might become the swift victim of an unseen, capricious, hearsay kangaroo court.

For grand larceny, he might draw a light sentence after a due process of lawfully constituted courts. For expressing an opinion at variance with that of the dominant white group, or because of a rumor created by a white mortage holder, that man could find himself jobless, his farm mortgage foreclosed, his family empty-bellied.

For dissenting and exercising his right of free speech, he would be ground down and destroyed economically by an unseen, unconstituted group of judicial interlopers.

What white lawyer in Selma would like to have the extension of his loan at the bank determined upon a basis of his religious conviction?

What white home owner would like to have the mortgage on his home abruptly foreclosed because he supported the wrong candidate for probate judge?

Have the sponsors ever heard of the lettre de cachet, that sealed letter ordering imprisonment of a man for an offense alleged or imagined by an anonymous accuser. That practice ended in the pyre of the French Revolution.

The Advertiser does not anticipate that the races are going to mingle in the Alabama Black Belt for as far as the eye can see, and for all its offensive bluster, neither does the NAACP.

Even if these White Citizens Councils could be squared with American liberty and the precepts of Selma pulpits, there would be no need for them at this time.

What is not unlikely in a resourceful and usually realistic county like Dallas is that it will continue to equalize the Negro and white school until that grievance is dissolved and thereafter treat the court's segregaton ruling like the late prohibition law or a Sunday closing ordinance, with the acquiescence of Negro citizens.

Economic lynch law, with some unaccountable night-sitter determining if a colored man's opinions are "all right", would stain the proud annals of Dallas.

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*White Citizens Councils*

# Southerners Forming Groups To Maintain White Supremacy

## Determined to Keep Negro 'In Place' in 'Legal' Manner

LINDEN, Ala.—White bigots met last week in this backwoods hamlet in a dogged attempt to maintain white supremacy and wantonly charged that the NAACP "wants to open the bedroom doors of . . . white women to Negro men."

About 400 white men met under the banner of the White Citizens Council and listened to the implausible rantings of three speakers who followed an almost identical line of attack on Negroes.

"We are not against Negroes, nor do we favor violence," the three speakers insisted.

YET, WHEN an overall-clad Marengo County farmer intoned, "I'm for this thing . . . and I work with Negroes. When they find out I'm a member they may slack off in their work and leave it on my shoulder. What about that?"

**Several men from the floor shouted. "Knock the black n—— in the head with a g—— d—— brick." Another added, "Kill the black b——."**

A more "intelligent" member answered, "The next morning after the WCC organizes here, the n—— in Marengo County will be a different n——."

State Senator Walter Givhan suggested that all the bankers of the county should form a committee to exert economic pressure.

He clarified the statement by saying that the bankers could play a big part in refusing credit to troublemakers, either white or black.

THE SENATOR'S brother, John, said the way to win the support of all white men is to ask them one question, "Would they like to see their daughter marry a n—— ?"

**In pointing to the effect the meetings were having on Negroes the speaker said, "I'll bet every Negro in Marengo County knows the white men are here tonight. They don't know what we are up to, but they are getting jumpy. And that's the way we want it. Keep the darkies guessing and everythink will be okay," said lawyer McClain Pitts.**

Pitts concluded, "You never know what them darkies are thinking about, you never know what they are going to do."

# 1200 white men attend rally on de-segregation

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 30—(AP)—While a spokesman had previously hinted of economic reprisals against Negroes pressing for racial de-segregation, the topic was scarcely mentioned at a mass meeting of the newly organized White Citizens Council here last night.

Some 1200 white men turned out for the rally in this Alabama Black Belt center if they came to hear how the racial problem should be handled, they didn't get it from the three principal speakers—all from Mississippi.

Selma Attorney Alston Keith, chairman of the White Citizens Council and also chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, made the only reference to economic sanctions.

HE OBSERVED that no economic pressure will be applied "that has not already been sanctioned by the courts of Alabama and the U.S. Supreme Court."

Newspaper photographers were barred from the meeting and reporters told they would have to have their stories approved by the council's executive committee.

Keith noted at the close of the meeting, however, that nothing "controversial" had occurred and there was no attempt to censor the newspaper accounts.

Speakers were Sen. J. S. Williams and Sen. T. M. Williams, both members of the Mississippi Legislature, and a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. M. H. Clark.

THE HOUSE MEMBER observed that the Citizens Committee of Mississippi is not a Ku Klux Klan but aims at giving a direct answer to the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

"We have a heritage in the South for which we should ever be vigilant," he said. "The NAACP's motto is 'the Negro shall be free by 1963' and shall we accept that?"

Rep. Williams said to accept the NAACP plan would ruin the economic system of the South. He said Southern men can't straddle the fence on the issue of being for or against the council's objectives.

THE REV. CLARK contended that the segregation issue was "catapulted upon us by nine obscure men of the Supreme Court."

"The Supreme Court is not a legislative body but it is designed to follow precedent of the law and to interpret the law. It is not designed to make a declaration of policy for the nation.

"I came here tonight, not as a minister, but as a private citizen to instill in you a sense of rightness for your cause," he continued.

SEN. WILLIAMS, a lanky elderly man with a high-pitched voice, told the crowd, "We are charged with defying the U. S. Supreme Court."

"The time has come when citizens should sacrifice something for their country and we need leadership in this fight," he said.

Williams also took time to criticize severely leaders of the Methodist Church for their recent statements favoring desegregation.

About 600 Dallas County men in the audience contributed $3 each to become members of the organization. Keith said the new members would bring the Council's total membership to 800 white men.

In nearby Marengo County, a similar rally was held last night by the Marengo County Citizens Council. The group elected Circuit Colicitor Tom Boggs as temporary chairman and scheduled another meeting at the Courthouse in Linden, Dec. 6.

# 'Blood to Spill,' Warn Whites in Alabama

By the Associated Press.

LINDEN, Ala., Dec. 7.—A warning that "blood will be spilled on the campus" if Negroes try to enter white schools in Alabama was voiced last night at an organizational meeting of the Marengo County White Citizens' Council.

State Sen. Walter Givhan charged that "the whole U.S. Army is not big enough to force that (integration) upon us."

More than 400 white persons from this predominately Negro south Alabama county attended the organization session.

Attorney McClain Pitts of Selma said, "We intend to maintain segregation and do so without violence.

"But I know the first time a Negro tries to enter Parrish High School at Selma, or any other white school, blood will be spilled on the campus," he warned.

# White Citizen Uni's Are Growing Swiftly

By Bob Ingram
Capitol Reporter, The Advertiser

The mushrooming White Citizens Council, an organization designed to preserve segregation, officially moves into another Alabama county Monday night.

A chapter of the W.C.C. is scheduled to be organized tomorrow night at the Marengo County courthouse in Linden, with leaders of the movement predicting a turnout of more than 500 white men.

INGRAM

Thus Marengo will become the fourth county in Alabama to form a chapter. Already in the fold are Dallas, Perry and Hale counties. And leaders in the state confidently predict many more chapters will be formed in the near future in other Black Belt counties.

The mass meeting in Linden is a follow-up of a gathering last Monday night when approximately 100 men heard a member of the Mississippi organization explain the workings of the chapters in that state. That meeting was held simultaneously with a similar meeting in Selma which attracted a crowd in excess of 1,200 men.

Actually the men who attended the Marengo meeting got more for their time than did the huge crowd at Selma.

The unidentified speaker from Mississippi at Linden gave in detail the framework of the chapters in his state. Meanwhile, three speakers from the same state on the Selma program made practically no mention of the W.C.C.

Basically, the Mississippi councils are led by five officers and an executive committee. Four other committees are also included in the chapter framework, and it is these committees which deserve closer study.

## 4 Committees

THE FOUR committees and their functions as outlined in "confidential" W.C.C. material is as follows:

(1) Political and Elections Committee—Screen all candidates in local and state elections against those who might be seeking the Negro vote. If necessary, organize a white private election within our group to combat the Negro bloc vote (as our old white primary). Discourage Negro registration by every legal means.

(2) Information and Education Committee—Gather information pertaining to segregation from all over the nation. Seek information about racial problems and present the truth about racial questions. Educate both black and white to the advantage of segregation and dangers of integration. Handle press, radio and speakers.

(3) Membership & Finance Committee—Seeks white patriotic voters for membership (men only). Mobilize public opinion. (Membership dues in Mississippi are $5 a year, only $3 in Alabama.)

(4) Legal Advisory Committee—Anticipates moves by agitators and devises legal means for handling any problems that may arise. Provide legal council for all members. Recommends application of economic pressure to trouble makers. (The Linden speaker said this was the most important committee, adding it provides legal knowledge "to be used to preserve our way of life.")

## 'Public Sentiment Is Law'

UNTIL recently few people realized the startling growth of the W.C.C. in Mississippi. The organization was conceived on July 11, some seven weeks after the historic Supreme Court ruling.

In less than five months the W.C.C. spread like wildfire throughout the state. Leaders of the Mississippi movement say their total membership is classified material, but they have admitted having formed chapters in 54 of Mississippi's 82 counties with a membership nearing the 200,000 mark.

Birthplace of the council was in Sunflower County at the courthouse in Indianola. Minutes of that first meeting indicated the feeling of those attending was basically that "public sentiment is the law." And with that feeling, the people of Sunflower County promptly went to work to carry out their beliefs.

Several months later, as the organization spread throughout the state, a member of the Mississippi legislature from Sunflower County addressed that body and spoke in defense of her home county.

Mrs. Wilma B. Sledge, a strong supporter of the council although not a member due to her sex, told the legislators the W.C.C. "does not and will not advocate violence of any form."

"The existence and purpose of each council is non-secretive. However, there are some operations which for obvious reasons cannot be publicized. Such operations will be legal," Mrs. Sledge declared.

"I am sure you agree with me that such motives and methods are laudable, timely and imperative," she added. "They deserve the sanction and participation of all who are willing to mutually pledge their lives, their fortunes and their honor to the preservation of an unsullied race. To falter would be tragic; to fail would be fatal. These will neither falter nor fail."

Thus was born the White Citizens Council, which Mississippi leaders say with pride is their answer to the U. S. Supreme Court.

There are four qualifications for membership in this organization—you must favor segregation of the races, you must pay $5 to join, you must be a man and you must be white.

## Large Selma Crowd

THE FIRST White Citizens Council gathering of any significance held in Alabama was the Selma meeting last Monday night. And it was surprising in two respects.

First, the huge crowd in attendance was a big surprise. Selma officials of the W.C.C. had hesitantly estimated a crowd of 200; instead there were more than 1,200.

The second surprise, possibly the most significant, were the rather gentle addresses delivered by the three speakers from Mississippi.

For the most part they spoke in a roundabout, almost apologetic manner. They told a few jokes, and chided—ever so gently—the U. S. Supreme Court.

Another point of interest was the extreme reluctance on the part of everyone even remotely connected with the Selma program to give any publicity. While they all insisted there was nothing secretive about their organization and nothing to hide, they were all very hesitant to be quoted on anything.

No one can say that the movement in Dallas and other Alabama counties does not have widespread appeal. Represented in the audience at the Selma meeting were men from all walks of life—from sharecroppers to mayors and all stops in between.

Most of them were there, not to openly endorse the W.C.C., but to see for themselves if this organization was the answer to the problem which admittedly has them frightened.

And while they were told very little about the council's strategy they were apparently satisfied with what they heard as more than 600 of the men shelled out $3 each to become a part of the organization.

## NAACP Blunder

ALSTON KEITH, Selma attorney who is chairman of the W.C.C. in Dallas County, said the organization in his county was "purely spontaneous."

He said the group was being formed "to help mold public opinion" and denied it was anti-Negro in any form.

"Nothing could be further from the truth than to call us anti-Negro," Keith said. "Most of us were raised with our Negro brethren and we have always gotten along fine with them."

"Our organization is opposed to but two things," he continued, "integration and violence. It is our objective to see that we have neither."

One reason given by several Selma residents for the big turnout at their meeting was the state meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which was held there several weeks ago.

From that meeting came reports of a NAACP program calling for "complete integration" of the races, including amalgamation.

This program which was planned and discussed right under the noses of the Dallas County people obviously awoke them with a shock. Since then they have wasted no time in preparing for any eventuality.

While more than a few of the Dallas countians indicated their disapproval of the so-called "economic blockade" which the Mississippi W.C.C. plans to use to prevent desegregation, if the matter were to come to a showdown it seems obvious such tactics might be employed by the Alabama chapters without hesitation to preserve their way of life.

## *'Free The Negro?'*

*The Lee County Bulletin*

One statement above all others made Monday night at the Selma mass meeting of the White Citizens Council must have shocked even many of the callous racists present. The statement, by one of the Mississippi rabble rousers imported to address the gathering, was contained in this question: "The NAACP's motto is 'the Negro shall be free by 1963' and shall we accept that?"

While 1,200 persons were reported to have attended the Selma meeting, it can hardly be said that a very large percentage of them seek to enslave the Negro . . . The question of slavery was settled in 1861-65.

violence and demagoguery has been on the part of those who resist the change?

RAYMOND L. HOAGLAND JR.
[Minister, First Methodist Church]
Abbeville, Ala.

## Those Who Seek And Those Who Resist

Editor, The Advertiser:

Please accept my appreciation for the sane, pertinent editorial regarding the White Citizens Councils which appeared in *The Advertiser*. While your views and mine do not always coincide in this pressing matter of living together in our world, the reasonableness and good taste of your editorials should be endorsed by all.

Justice can be done for no one unless the actions of all are carried out within the framework of law and mutual responsibility which has been built up over so long a period of years. It will be a test of our faith in the methods of our democracy to see how both parties react and act in the coming period of inevitable change. Both those who seek and those who resist change are bound morally, if in no other way, to work in terms of peaceful negotiation, not with violence or irrelevant pressure.

Can anyone take pride in the fact that so far the greater part of the

## Economic Lynch Law

THE MANICURED Kluxism of these White Citizens Councils is rash, indecent and vicious.

The night-riding and lash of the 1920's have become an abomination in the eyes of public opinion. So the bigots have resorted to a more decorous, tidy and less conspicuous method—economic thuggery.

The stated aim of these White Citizens Councils is to throttle free speech and impose thought control by means of an economic claw.

Here is the way the anonymous spokesman stated the prospectus:

*The white population in this county [Dallas] controls the money and this is an advantage that the council will use in a fight to legally maintain complete segregation of the races.*

*We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage.*

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THIS is almost unbelievable. In fact, we wonder at this point if this represents the second thinking of the sensible leadership of Dallas, Perry, Hale and Marengo Counties.

¶ This is rash because the Negro himself holds a powerful and growing economic power of his own. The merchants, the bankers, the grocery stores and the auto dealers could find that they have grasped a two-edged sword that cuts wickedly in two directions.

The ever growing economic power of the Negro is not ignored elsewhere because it cannot be ignored.

¶ What is proposed is indecent and vicious because we find a dominant group standing in the shadows threatening to confiscate the meat, drink and shelter of dissenters.

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IF a Dallas County colored man stole a hog, due process of law would shield him against injustice at the bar of justice. It would be necessary to indict him and then to try him before 12 oath-bound jurors, rigidly charged by a judge. That Negro would be entitled to a lawyer and, if convicted, might have his case reviewed by two higher courts with their justices searching a record heavier than a big city telephone book. If finally convicted after having faced his accusers and having had opportunity to counter their accusations, his sentence would be light.

But if that same colored man wrote a letter to the editor of *The Selma Times-Journal* and urged all qualified Dallas Negroes to apply for the franchise or expressed approval of the Supreme Court's school decision, he might become the swift victim of an unseen, capricious, hearsay kangaroo court.

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FOR grand larceny, he might draw a light sentence after a due process in lawfully constituted courts. For expressing an opinion at variance with that of the dominant white group—or because of a rumor inspired by an enemy that he did so—or because of a rumor created by a white mortgage holder—that man could find himself jobless, his farm mortgage foreclosed, his family empty-bellied.

For dissenting and exercising his right of free speech, he would be ground down and destroyed economically by an unseen, unconstituted group of judical interlopers.

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WHAT white lawyer in Selma would like to have his right to practice before the bar — his livelihood — determined by a court whose procedures were their prejudices?

¶ What merchant would like to have the extension of his loan at the bank determined upon a basis of his religious conviction?

¶ What white home owner would like to have the mortgage on his home abruptly foreclosed because he supported the wrong candidate for probate judge?

¶ Have the sponsors ever heard of the *lettre de cachet*—that sealed letter ordering imprisonment of a man for an offense alleged or imagined by an anonymous accuser. That practice ended in the pyre of the French Revolution.

Negro and white schools until that grievance is dissolved and thereafter treat the court's segregation ruling like right"— would stain the proud Alabama Black Belt for as far as the eye can see. And for all its offensive bluster, neither does the NAACP.

Not until far into next year—at the soonest—will the Supreme Court even direct how it hopes desegregation will

*The Advertiser* does not anticipate that

colored man's opinions are "all Councils can liberty pits, there the late prohibition law or a Sunday this time. closing ordinance—with the acquiescence of Negro citizens. like Dallas Economic lynch law—with some unresourceful countable night-sitter determining if a

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THE CITIZENS COUNCIL
MISSISSIPPI

# Plans Call For Mobilization Of Resources To Meet Threat

World Birmingham Ala.

JACKSON, Miss. — (SNS) — The Citizens Councils," — groups composed of "white males dedicated to the preservation of segregation" — has received notice from the Mississippi Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the exertion of economic pressure is a "two way street."

Earlier the councils announced as one of their steps to preserve segregation the application of economic pressure on Negroes who attempt to abet the integration of public schools or seek to do away with segregation in other categories.

To meet the challenge, the state NAACP, in its ninth annual convention here, announced plans to "mobilize our resources to meet any threat to the economic welfare of our people."

The announcement disclosed that "certain banks and officials of companies selling various products have threatened to withhold credit from colored people who seek their civil rights. Some of these officials have threatened the dismissal of Negro employes who are working for full citizenship,' the conference charged.

"We shall also send the names of the individuals to our national office for a determination of whether or not there have been violations of federal laws in such cases," the announcement continued.

**ABHOR REBEL COUNCIL'S EFFORTS**

Attacking the organization of "Citizens Councils," the NAACP conference said:

"We abhor efforts of certain persons and groups, including the Citizens Councils and their likes, to thwart and rebel against a decision by our highest federal judiciary by striking and demonstrating against our national laws. We loathe those cowards who slink in the background instigating, aiding and abetting this infamous rebellion."

"We urge federal, state and local governments to investigate these illegal acts," the NAACP group said.

**OPPOSE ABOLITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

The conference expressed opposition to a constitutional amendment, to be voted on Dec. 21, by which the legislature could abolish public schools to prevent integration, and announced that it will fight for full and immediate integration of education on all levels.

The announcement said:

"We deplore and condemn the referendum authorized by the legislature, and endorsed by Gov. Hugh White, which is approved by the electorate, would abolish public school education. We call on voters of Mississippi to defeat this proposal because it is corrupt, unethical and an obnoxious reflection upon the dignity and intergity of our officials who have taken an oath to uphold the law of the land."

**CHALLENGES CONSTITUTIONALITY OF INCREASED VOTING REQUIREMENTS**

The NAACP group said it would challenge the constitutionality of the recently ratified constitutional amendment increasing educational requirements of qualified electors. and characterized the amendment as "a simple-minded attempt to get around the requirement of the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States."

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The new constitutional amendment requires applicants for registration to be able to "read and write" a reasonable interpretation of any section of the constitution pointed out by the county registrar, and to write in his own hand an essay on citizenship and constitutional government.

Only about one-fifth of the estimated 525,000 qualified electors bothered themselves with going to the polls to vote on the proposal. Less than 110,000 voted on it. Proponents of the admendment admitted it is aimed at disqualifying and curbing qualification of Negroes.

The NAACP stated that it is "ready to sit in conference with school boards and discuss the implementation of the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court on a peaceful basis in the spirit of the American creed of fair play and equal justice to all."

Since only 22,000 Negroes in Mississippi are qualified electors, "voter registration" will be a major project of the association.